

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

THREE CENTS

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The Christian Science Publishing Society

BOSTON, U.S.A., WEDNESDAY, JULY 30, 1919

Twenty-Two  
Pages

VOL. XI, NO. 213

## SUPERIORS BLAMED BY LIEUTENANT FOR ALLEGED CRUELITIES

Maj.-Gen. F. S. Strong Declared  
to Have Given Orders Through  
Col. Edgar P. Grinstead to  
Maintain Ruthless Discipline

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—A School for Bolshevism. That is the title of an article on conditions at the American expeditionary force prison at Glycer, France, written by Joseph C. Ryszelewski, and introduced by him as evidence yesterday before the subcommittee of the United States House of Representatives committee investigating activities in connection with the war.

Mr. Ryszelewski wrote the article, which attempts to show that methods of brutality and cruel repression make for bolshevism, while he himself was serving part of a sentence at Glycer, and in the belief, he testified, that Col. J. C. Maul had meant what he said when, having come to the prison for inspection purposes, he had told the prisoners that they had nothing to fear so long as they did what was right. Mr. Ryszelewski's article revealed some of the conditions there; he sent it to Colonel Maul, he said, and was at once sentenced to three months in solitary confinement for writing it. This was one of many alleged instances of cruel treatment enumerated by Mr. Ryszelewski at the committee's hearing at Ft. Jay yesterday.

### Lieutenant Smith Testifies

Lieut. F. H. Smith, known in the army as "Hardboiled" Smith, was also heard, declaring that he got his orders to use strict discipline at Prison Farm No. 2, near Paris, from Col. Edgar P. Grinstead, one hundred and fiftieth infantry, fortieth division, who in turn had been told by Maj.-Gen. Frederick S. Strong of that division, according to Smith, to see that ruthless discipline was maintained. Serg. Clarence E. Ball, one of the non-commissioned officers who served under Smith at Farm 2, also testified, contradicting Smith in several particulars and saying he, the sergeant, had to carry out Smith's alleged orders to "educate," or beat, the men on penalty of being "put in the pen" himself and being "chased by the prisoners," which would probably have meant being severely beaten.

Col. T. C. Donaldson of the inspector-general's department also testified, the committee doing its best to find out from him why no officer higher than a lieutenant had been tried and punished for the conditions which were sworn to have prevailed in the American expeditionary force prisons in and near Paris.

### General Harts in Command

It was shown that Brig.-Gen. W. W. Harts was in supreme command of the district in question during the time the alleged cruelties were at their worst, and he was supposed to supervise the Paris prisons of the American expeditionary forces. Colonel Donaldson testified that after an inspection of Farm 2, he had got statements from all the officers concerned with it and recommended that they be tried. This recommendation applied especially to Colonel Grinstead, who told Colonel Donaldson that he had inspected the place at least twice a week. Notwithstanding, the conditions were what Colonel Donaldson called astounding, the sort that he had never expected to find in any American community, in the army or out. He therefore recommended that Colonel Grinstead be tried for serious neglect of duty.

The committee brought out that although Colonel Grinstead had been brought before an efficiency board, he was neither reprimanded nor demoted, but sent back to the United States as a casual and honorably discharged at Camp Dix, May 27, 1919. The committee wanted to know why the colonel had not been tried. Colonel Donaldson supposed the judge advocate decided there was not sufficient evidence to convict him, because it was difficult then to get an army court in France to convict anyone, and trying him and failing to convict might have had an effect worse than bringing him before an efficiency board and getting him out of the way.

### Colonel Blames Lieutenant

Colonel Donaldson laid the bad conditions at Farm 2 to Lieutenant Smith and the sergeants under him. He said one sergeant told him brutality was not necessary, but it had to be administered on Smith's orders, Smith having, it was alleged, detailed four sergeants "to educate" the men. And, as the result of Colonel Donaldson's recommendation he thought all the officers concerned were tried except Colonel Grinstead.

The officer next above Colonel Grinstead was the division commander, Major-General Strong. Asked whether the responsibility stopped with Colonel Grinstead, the witness said he would have to know the orders; if Colonel Grinstead was acting on orders from men higher up, those higher up would also be responsible. Brutalities were also practiced in the other three A. E. F. prisons in Paris, he said. At one of them conditions were remedied, but no punishment meted out to officers.

Lieutenant Smith said he didn't expect to live long, from which it was

inferred he still is in fear of attacks by other prisoners in retaliation for his record at Farm 2, but that as long as he did live he intended to tell the truth. He said the farm, during his stay there, had never been inspected by anyone from the inspector-general's department. There was shortage of food and fuel; the men were not getting the full ration; he thought "they gave us what they could"; there was sufficient of a kind, but not enough variety. There were no complaints. He made requisitions for blankets and fuel, but not for cots, because he knew cots weren't to be had. The men slept in "pup tents," on straw strewn in mud. Though they were not all such, Colonel Grinstead ordered Lieutenant Smith to treat the men as general prisoners, Lieutenant Smith testified. He said he told the adjutant "somebody would be in Leavenworth before we were through." He realized "somebody would be the goat," he said, but he did the best he could to carry out the orders of superior officers. There were many cases where prisoners had given receipts for their money, he said, but never received it, and he took this up with the commanding officer of the Bastille, whence they had come. He saved the correspondence on this, but lost it at the time of his trial. He said he asked for all his papers then, but didn't get them.

Lieutenant Smith said he saw Sergeant Ball, misinterpreting an order he gave him, slap a man for which Lieutenant Smith testified he himself was tried and found guilty. For that he disciplined Sergeant Ball with 30 days' close confinement and loss of Paris passes for that time. But Lieutenant Smith did not think anyone on the Farm was ever "beaten up." His testimony as to the prisoner who, it had been testified, tried to destroy himself with a safety razor absolved himself from any apparent blame as the instigator of conditions prompting the man to such action.

### Other Camps Called Worse

Lieutenant Smith is a national guardsman and had served under Colonel Grinstead for several years before they went to France. Major Roach, regional replacement inspector, had also visited the farm and must have seen the conditions. Lieutenant Smith would not admit their inspections were merely cursory. He himself never ate the food the prisoners ate. It was not true they had eaten crumbs picked out of the mud. As for the prisoners' belongings, no one had taken them from them. Lieutenant Smith had a trunk full of souvenirs and other things he had bought from the men. He did not know where this trunk was now.

Lieutenant Smith, asking permission to make a statement, said he had not been harmed or touched by the men at Ft. Jay since he was protected by the commandant and the Prisoners Honor Association, although the latter believed him more or less guilty. The press had not been just to him. He wanted the facts revealed about an assault upon him at the prison in St. Sulpire, during which he said he was beaten by 20 or 30 other prisoners after they found out who he was, and otherwise cruelly and shamefully treated. He also requested that all prison and detention camps in France be investigated. Even if Farm 2 was as bad as it was painted, it was a pleasure resort compared to other prisons. He gave names of prisoners who could be questioned as to conditions in various prisons. Lieutenant Smith said he wished to indict the system, not individuals.

### Sergeant Tells of Beatings

Sergeant Ball said he had gone to Farm 2 as a prisoner, but in three days he was placed in charge of some of the men and the charge against him was forgotten. He said Lieutenant Smith made him beat a man in front of him and five other officers in the Lieutenant's office. It was done with fists and afterward the man was sent to solitary confinement. He couldn't count how many men he had struck under Smith's orders. Some were just out of hospital. He said he was also ordered, with three other sergeants, to beat four men in solitary confinement who had run away twice. Lieutenant Smith helped in this case, he said. Never did the prisoners fight back. Many were put under the hose to wash off the blood. There was hardly any food at all. One complaint was excuse for an order to beat the complainant. One had either to carry out the orders, escape, be caught and subjected to such treatment himself, or go in with the prisoners and be given up to their mercy. The men were lucky to have one blanket. Lieutenant Smith said they had two or three each. They slept on straw, in the mud, and bathing facilities were so scant that it took a week for all to bathe once. He said he saw Lieutenant Smith slap a man and tear up what he thought was the man's sister's picture and take a German belt from another.

The men had their money and many of their belongings taken away from them, Sergeant Ball testified. Counsel told him what to say when he was tried on the Farm 2 charges. That was the reason no truth came out then. Now the truth was coming out. He had suffered what he deserved for what he did and was willing to serve out his term, but he wanted all others responsible, high and low, to suffer, too.

The committee, represented here by Representative Royal C. Johnson, South Dakota, and Oscar E. Bland, Indiana, holds session this morning on a matter whose character they would not make public yesterday.

## RACE RIOTS IN CHICAGO CHECKED

Police Restore Order in Black  
Belt, While State Troops Are  
Held in Reserve — Governor  
Lowden Appeal for Order

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—The race riots in Chicago continued yesterday and last night, but slackened off, so that while further fatalities were reported, the crest of the trouble, which broke on Monday night, had apparently receded.

This morning the police will protect two streets leading to the stock yards for the Negroes to go to work. They were active through the night responding to calls from Negro families on the outskirts of the black belt, entirely apart from it, asking for help in removing into the Negro section.

The police kept guarding the black belt on the South Side through the night, while 4000 of the State troops were quartered in local armories ready for service should the city authorities ask assistance.

Appeal by Governor  
Gov. F. O. Lowden kept in close touch with the situation through the day and night. He cut short a trip to Nebraska, taking a special train back from Iowa and arriving in the city yesterday morning. Through the day he had conferences with Mayor Thompson and Adjutant-General Dickson, and at night issued the following statement to the public:

"The situation is still very tense, and there never was a time in the history of Chicago when it was so important for its citizens to show self-restraint as now. There is but one question of any moment at present, and that is the maintenance of order. All other questions sink into insignificance in comparison with this. Every true citizen of the city will at this time cooperate wholeheartedly with the authorities in preserving peace."

The rioting overlapped the black belt yesterday, after the wild night preceding, resulting in some disturbances in the loop district, which resulted fatally for two Negro men. Early estimates of the fatalities are of the local press, which stated last night the toll up to that time at 29, with a large number injured.

Strike Aids Order  
J. J. Garrity, chief of police, yesterday ordered the suspension of a patrolman, D. L. Callahan, for an alleged failure of duty responsible for the start of the trouble. It is regarded generally as having begun at a bathing beach when a white boy threw a stone at a Negro boy, knocking him off a raft, and the Negro boy perished. Callahan did not arrest the white boy. It is said he willfully neglected to, arousing the Negro men, while Callahan said he was prevented by the crowd.

The street car strike which shut off all transportation through the black belt as well as through the rest of the city last night, certainly blew upon an ill wind that certainly blew good on the riot situation.

The mass meeting which was to have been held in the auditorium last evening, at which Albert J. Beveridge, former Senator from Indiana, and others were to speak against the ratification of the League of Nations covenant, was postponed indefinitely at the request of Gov. Frank O. Lowden of Illinois, who expressed that trouble might arise at any large gatherings on account of the race riots in this city.

### SWORD OF HONOR PRESENTED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office  
PARIS, France (Tuesday).—The citizens of Lille yesterday presented a sword of honor to General Birdwood, whose army liberated the town from the Germans on Oct. 17, 1918. Many high civil and military officers attended the ceremony in the Town Hall, where the freedom of city was also conferred upon General Birdwood.

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## WITHDRAWAL OF THE HUNGARIAN TROOPS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

BERLIN, Germany (Tuesday).—The Hungarian Supreme Army Command announces the withdrawal of the Hungarian troops behind the Theiss on July 27, to obviate collisions with greatly superior Rumanian forces. The Hungarians are holding the Szolnok bridgehead and the Theiss line.

## BALLOT TO DECIDE LABOR'S ATTITUDE

Members of British Triple Alliance  
to Vote on Employment  
of Strike to Enforce With-  
drawal of Troops From Russia

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Tuesday).—Preparations are under way for the issuance of ballot papers to railwaymen, miners, and transport workers in accordance with a resolution passed at the special conference of the Triple Alliance last week to recommend to their constituent bodies that steps be taken to ascertain whether their members are prepared to take industrial action to enforce demands for the withdrawal of troops from Russia, the abolition of conscription and the abandonment of the policy of military intervention in trade disputes.

Although the resolution embodies no recommendation as to the direction in which the rank and file are expected to vote, it has been decided to issue a statement setting forth the position of the alliance in regard to the above demands at the same time as the ballot papers.

Draft Statement to Be Drawn Up  
A sub-committee has been appointed to draw up a draft statement which will be issued immediately to the members. The composition of the sub-committee at once indicates that the statement will be strong, with a decided bias toward effecting a stoppage of work.

It is to be regretted that the parliamentary committee of the trade union congress refused to adopt a proposal of the Triple Alliance that the former should call a special meeting of the trade union congress to ascertain the opinion of the rank and file on the questions at issue, as a conference convened under their auspices would have exerted a tremendous power in the direction of defeating any attempt to stop the wheels of industry.

### Manifesto Is Published

It was also fairly well known that if the parliamentary committee declined to take action, the Triple Alliance would step in. There is little doubt that the miners will vote fairly solidly for direct action. In regard to the railwaymen it is by no means certain that they will express the same unanimity to enforce the political issue, and the transport workers, too, are not likely to reveal the same desire for a strike as the miners. The position facing the government is one of the utmost difficulty, in which the fundamental of constitutional government is at stake.

Today the Labor newspaper, the Daily Herald, published a four-column manifesto addressed to the rank and file, which is a strong incitement to direct action. The manifesto concludes: "Without striking we shall not put a stop to the Russian war. Without striking we shall not even establish the right to strike, for the government will smash strikes by military force. Without striking we shall not be allowed the human rights of a democracy. That is the issue."

### FRANK L. POLK REACHES PARIS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office  
PARIS, France (Tuesday).—Frank L. Polk, Assistant Secretary of State of the United States, who replaces Robert Lansing, the Secretary of State, in the American delegation to the Peace Conference, reached Paris this morning.

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## TRADE MONOPOLY IN BRITAIN ALLEGED

Shoe Machinery Leasing Under  
Onerous Conditions Said to En-  
danger Freedom of Contract  
and Stimulation of Invention

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

WESTMINSTER (Tuesday).—On the second reading of the Patents and Designs Bill in the House of Commons yesterday, Mr. J. Wallace, in moving its rejection, declared that the boot and shoe trade in Great Britain was monopolized to the extent of 85 per cent by the British United Shoe Machinery Company, of Leicester, which, he said, was really a branch of the United Shoe Machinery Company of America.

This company, he stated, would not sell its machines but only lease them under onerous conditions and unless action was taken, he warned the House, that the whole trade of Great Britain would be gripped in this stranglehold. The leasing system of machinery, he believed, might extend to other trades and in the interests of freedom of contract and stimulation of invention, the matter, he urged, should be dealt with.

Sir E. Jones, in seconding the rejection of the bill said that great difficulty had been experienced in obtaining the assistance of the company in making shell gauges because it was under the control of an American, who had large contracts in hand. Moreover, the trust had been strengthened during the war because the government were forced to make the boot trade lease these machines in order to increase the supply of boots for war purposes.

### Bill Dealing With Trusts

In reply, Sir E. Pollock said that the restraint of trade should be dealt with under the bill dealing with the question of trusts and not through the Patents Bill. He understood that such a bill was being drafted. On receiving this assurance Mr. Wallace withdrew his motion.

Later in the House the Solicitor-General announced that the government will introduce in the autumn a bill to prevent restraint of trade in this country by trusts having licensed patents. In the course of the sitting Mr. Cecil Harmsworth moved the second reading of the Government of Sudan Loan Bill, which, he explained, is intended to enable the Sudan Government to raise a loan of £6,000,000 for the development of irrigation works in the Sudan and to effect certain railway construction.

The plan is not that the House should be asked to find the capital sum involved but merely to lend the still unimpaired prestige of British Government finance so that the Sudan Government may be able to raise the loan on more advantageous terms than might otherwise be the case. Mr. Harmsworth characterizes the scheme as one which they, as a great power, must be always willing to undertake, if they were to justify their lordship over undeveloped lands inhabited by less advanced peoples than their own and stated that if there were profit and advantage in the venture the people of the Sudan would share in it to the full.

### Great Importance of Plan

It was impossible, however, to exaggerate the importance of the scheme for Lancashire as well as for the Sudan. It was imperative that the cotton growing areas of the world should be enlarged and almost as important that the areas capable of growing cotton in the British Empire, and so under British control, should be developed as far as possible. This was especially true of areas like Egypt and the Sudan, capable of growing fine cottons with long staple. After some discussion the second reading was agreed to.

At question time, Sir Auckland Geddes stated that in consultation with banking and trading interests the government has prepared, and will shortly announce, a scheme setting up an office to provide sterling credits in approved cases for countries unable to pay at present for essential imports by means of exports.

Mr. Harmsworth, when questioned regarding the German evacuation of Schleswig, said that the evacuation to the Eider-Schlei line could not be demanded, as Article 109, as modified at the last moment, in accordance with the Danish Government's wishes, does not provide for it. He promised to inquire as to whether the Danish Government wished to waive the original conditions regarding evacuation as well as regarding a plebiscite.

### Milk Supplies in Europe

Replying to Lord Robert Cecil, Mr. Bonar Law said that fresh milk supplies are scarce in many parts of Europe, including northern France, Belgium, and Germany. Efforts are being made to supplement the supply by condensed milk imports and it is hoped that the arrivals of foodstuffs will ease the situation during the coming winter. Cession by Germany under the treaty of 140,000 milk cows was demanded in partial replacement of those which she requisitioned from Belgium and France. He understood, however, that the fulfillment of their clause is not automatic but depends upon the findings of the reparations commission which will consider all the material facts.

## BILL ASKS FOR "HEALTH CENSUS"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Extension of the scope of the federal census, to be taken in 1920, to include the gathering of social, industrial, and vital statistics, for making a card-index of every person in the United States, is proposed in a bill introduced in the Senate by Joseph I. France, Senator from Maryland, who recently introduced a bill for a Department of Health with far-reaching powers.

Senator France thinks such a law is needed to give Congress information about health, birth, mortality, child labor, education, and many other phases of human existence, for use in framing legislation, and to serve as a basis for so-called preventive measures.

## COLOMBIAN TREATY IS REPORTED OUT

United States Senate Decides to  
Consider It in Open Session  
Next Week — Apology for  
Taking Over Zone Eliminated

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The proposed treaty between the United States and the Republic of Colombia, designed to effect an amicable settlement of the differences which arose out of the acquisition by this country of the Panama Canal, was reported from the Senate Foreign Relations Committee yesterday and will be considered in open session of the Senate next week.

In voting for open consideration, the Republican leaders made good their professed adherence to the maxim of "open covenants openly arrived at." It marks a new departure in the history of the Senate which has followed the custom of considering international commitments behind closed doors. It was also decided yesterday to carry out the "open diplomacy" pledge with respect to the treaty of peace with Germany.

### Apology Eliminated

The proposed treaty with Colombia was materially amended by the committee before it was reported to the Senate. The apology to Colombia for taking over the Panama Canal Zone was stricken from it and a "rider" was added by the committee prohibiting the free passage through the canal of Colombian war matériel or warships in time of war between Colombia and any other nation. The amount of indemnity was left at \$25,000,000, payable in five installments.

The Senate in executive session yesterday took up the treaty, and on a motion of Henry Cabot Lodge, Republican, Senator from Massachusetts, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, the Senate voted to consider the compact publicly, starting next Monday.

The Colombian treaty has been held up in the Senate since 1914, when it was first submitted to that body, because the Republicans refused to agree to the inclusion in the document of an expression of regret over acts connected with the acquisition of the Panama Canal Zone on the ground that such an apology reflected on the administration of President Roosevelt.

### Colombia Agreed to Change

The apology was inserted by William Jennings Bryan, who was then Secretary of State. The State Department has recently been negotiating with the government of Colombia and secured that country's assent to elimination of the apology. Frank L. Polk, Undersecretary of State, asked the Foreign Relations Committee two weeks ago, to take prompt action on the treaty, and informed Senator Lodge that Colombia would agree to the elimination of the apology.

The committee defeated, by a vote of 12 to 2, a motion to reduce the compensation to Colombia from the \$25,000,000 originally agreed upon to \$15,000,000.

Another amendment made by the committee provided that the right and title of the United States to the Panama Canal and the Panama Railway is recognized "without any incumbrances or indemnities whatever."

John S. Williams, Democrat, Senator from Mississippi, offered the "rider" which was added to the treaty. The purpose of the "rider," it was explained, is to place on record in the treaty the right of the United States to bar war vessels or war matériel of other nations from transportation through the canal during time of war.

### Text of Rider

The rider follows:  
"Resolved, further, That the Senate advise and consent to the ratification of the treaty signed by the plenipotentiaries of the United States and the Republic of Colombia on April 6, 1914, providing for the settlement of differences between the United States and the Republic of Colombia, with the understanding to be made a part of such treaty and ratification, that the provisions of Section 1 of Article 1 of the treaty, granting to the Republic of Colombia free passage through the Panama Canal for its troops, matériel of war and ships of war, shall not apply in case of war between the Republic of Colombia and any other country."

## ESTABLISHMENT OF ECONOMIC ENTENTE IS URGED BY ITALY

Foreign Minister Puts Forward  
Project Before Peace Confer-  
ence — Some Nations Favor  
Complete Liberty of Action

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Tuesday).—The formal exchange of credentials with the Bulgarian delegation took place on Monday afternoon at Chateau Madrid. At Saturday's meeting the Supreme Council adopted a report concerning the size of the army of occupation for the left bank of the Rhine but reserved the question of the relative size of the allied contingents to be employed for a subsequent decision.

Marshal Foch, who was present, recommended the employment of a force of 13,000, composed of equal allied contingents, for maintaining order, and other military uses during the taking of a plebiscite in Silesia. His further proposal for a slight alteration, in favor of Poland, of the demarcation line between the Poles and Lithuanians in the Suwalki and Seyni districts, was adopted.

### Question of Warship Disposal

The question of the disposal of the remaining enemy warships figured on the Supreme Council's Monday agenda. France is understood to be the only power in favor of the distribution of these ships among the Allies, and that in proportion to the losses sustained during the war. All the other allied powers are understood to support the British view that the ships should be broken up.

The Supreme Council was mainly occupied yesterday, however, with the project of Mr. Tommaso Tittoni, the Italian Foreign Minister, for the establishment of an inter-allied economic entente, which the Italian delegate considers desirable, in view of the seriousness of the food and coal supply situation of the world. The council reached no decision on the subject yesterday, but it is generally anticipated that some solution will be found, despite the difficulties of deciding upon a formula satisfactory to all.

The main difficulty, it is stated, lies in the fact that among the allied and associated nations there are some, notably the United States, who strongly favor complete liberty of commercial action, and who are opposed, now that hostilities have terminated, to the establishment of any régime which will even momentarily hinder that liberty.

### Formula Likely to Be Found

On the other hand, it is regarded as certain that the formula sought will be found, without giving offense to anyone, for everybody in the allied circles is agreed that it is only right and proper that the first consideration should be given to those countries who were companions in the struggle for freedom.

The Temps observes that the Tittoni proposal really aims at the reestablishment of the inter-allied organizations which functioned during the war. In the Italian Chamber on Saturday, the Temps recalls, the Minister of Transports demonstrated that Italy is suffering gravely from lack of war matériel, for which she is being obliged to negotiate with various countries. France is suffering equally from the same state of things, and earnestly desires the reestablishment of international organizations assuring the control and equitable distribution of indispensable products. The Temps hopes that despite the numerous difficulties presented, some satisfactory solution will be found.

### Punishment of Former Kaiser

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

BERLIN, Germany (Tuesday).—The Independent Socialist Berlin paper, Die Freiheit, writes as follows of the former Kaiser: "This knave played an important part in the causes which brought about the war. He is fully responsible for the useless prolongation of the war and the collapse of the Empire. And yet about the extradition of this miserable runaway so much trouble is now made. The German Nation itself ought to have punished him long ago."

### Italian Embassy Receives Statement

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Tuesday).—The Italian Embassy in London has received the following communication from Paris under Saturday's date: "The Peace Conference yesterday during a long sitting considered numerous questions of detail regarding interpretation of the articles of the peace treaties with Germany and Austria. On Mr. Tittoni's proposal it was decided that, contrary to what has been the case in regard to the peace treaty with Germany, all future treaties should be drafted in English and Italian as well as French."

"Mr. Tittoni then raised the question of coal, the lack of which was a menace to the Allies and especially to Italy, and in view of the fact that the situation regarding coal and food supplies was now graver than during the war, he proposed that the central inter-allied organization, which acted in the matter of purchase and distribution of foodstuffs during the war, should be reconstituted. The conference charged Mr. Tittoni to study the



question with the American commissioner, Mr. Hoover.

"Immediately after the sitting of the Council of Five, the Italian delegation met and fully discussed the two important problems, Mr. Schanzer, Treasury Minister, who had arrived from Rome, was present. It is incorrect that the Minister's arrival is due to negotiations opened with America through the medium of the Morgan bank. It is merely a question of discussions between Italian banks and American financiers with a view to considering the present financial situation and Italy's request concerning plans formulated in America for the payment of American exports to Europe."

**Reinstatement of Versailles Prefect**

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England (Tuesday).—A German wireless message states that the German press learns via Geneva that the prefect, Mr. Chaleil, whom Mr. Clemenceau removed from his position, owing to the excesses at Versailles against the German peace delegation, has been reinstated by a decree of the French Minister of Interior. In the face of the French Government's energetic demands for satisfaction in the Mannheim case, the withdrawal of satisfaction accorded to Germany by France regarding the Versailles incident is attracting special attention. The press demands that representations be made to France regarding the matter.

**Belgian Socialists and Ratification**

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

BRUSSELS, Belgium (Tuesday).—The council general of the Belgian Labor Party yesterday decided that the Belgian Socialist deputies and senators should vote for the ratification of the peace treaty, but that in so doing they should make a common declaration stating their reservations on certain points. Three votes were cast against the decision and there were three abstentions.

**Austrians Send Three More Notes**

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

PARIS, France (Tuesday).—The Austrian delegation has addressed three notes to the Peace Conference. The first announces Dr. Otto Bauer's resignation as Foreign Minister and states that Dr. Karl Renner has been appointed to take charge of his department. The second concerns the supplying of Austria with coal and the third requests one week's extension of the period granted in which to reply to the Allies' peace terms.

**Director of Kiel Port Appointed**

PARIS, France (Monday).—The Supreme Council of the Allies today appointed the French engineer, Mr. Deuf, provisional director of the port of Kiel. The council also decided to create a commission to coordinate questions concerning the execution and interpretation of the peace treaty after it is put in force.

## QUESTION OF SEIZING GERMAN FERRY BOATS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England (Tuesday).—A German wireless message states that regarding the rumors that the Allies contemplate seizing the German ferry boats between Warnemunde-Gjedser and Sassnitz-Trelleborg, it is pointed out that such action, which is not justified by the peace treaty conditions, would entirely deprive Germany of direct communication with the Scandinavian countries.

**Rising in Bulgarian Town**

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England (Tuesday).—A Moscow wireless message states that a rising has taken place in the Bulgarian town of Amboli, which is being occupied by Bulgarian Bolsheviks.

**Third Schleswig Zone Evacuation Issue**

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Tuesday).—According to press comments it would appear that the chief subject of discussion in the Danish Parliament on Wednesday will be whether the government before or after peace entered into special conversations with Germany and is responsible for the fact that the evacuation of the third Schleswig zone has not yet been carried out. On this latter point there is sustained opposition in the press.

## KING CONGRATULATED ON PEACE CONCLUSION

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England (Tuesday).—London today presented a royal address to King George at the Guildhall, congratulating him on the conclusion of peace. In replying to the address, the King said that the most important task before the Nation was the restoration of the overseas trade, while the re-creation of the merchant navy and the development of the country's ports must be pursued with the utmost energy, if the Nation was to regain her old supremacy.

## LARGE MAJORITY FOR LABOR CANDIDATE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England (Tuesday).—In the Bothwell by-election which was contested a fortnight ago John Robertson, the Labor candidate, polled 13,135 votes against 5,967 polled by the Provoct, James Moffat, Liberal, who refused a Coalition ticket. At the general election Mr. MacDonald, the Coalition Unionist, polled 9,359 votes, and Mr. Robertson, 9,027.

## PRESIDENT TOLD TREATY IS SAFE

Senator Hitchcock Assures Mr. Wilson Opposition Will Fail to Agree on Reservations—Long Delay Is Indicated

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—After a lengthy conference at the White House yesterday, in which was discussed the Administration plan of campaign for the ratification of the treaty of peace with the League of Nations, Senator Hitchcock, Democrat, Senator from Nebraska and ranking member of the Foreign Relations Committee, declared that the fight against reservations would continue unabated.

The Nebraska Senator told the President that the fight to prevent reservations or amendments was "well in hand," and that the opponents of the treaty had failed to agree on any given program, because of the extreme diversity of opinion between the radicals, who want the treaty rejected, and the majority of Republicans, who want reservations.

"I told the President that it will be impossible for the opposition to secure a majority vote for any reservations or amendments. I told him that there are 40 senators who will stand solidly against any changes. That number, of course, is not a majority, but while there are 56 senators who favor amendments, a majority of the Senate is not agreed on any particular amendments."

"The Republicans are further split than ever, and I told the President that there is no cohesion in their opposition to the treaty. It will be impossible for them to obtain the necessary concurrence of votes to secure a majority for any one reservation or amendment, while 40 senators will remain solidly opposed to all reservations or amendments."

**Conferences Continued**

Today, President Wilson will resume his conferences with Republican senators. Harry S. New, Senator from Indiana, has been invited to call at the White House and discuss the League of Nations and the treaty. Senator New is the first of the radical opponents of the treaty to receive an invitation. He is a member of the Foreign Relations Committee.

While Senator Hitchcock was assuring the President that the fight was "well in hand," the Republican Senate leaders were formulating plans which may indefinitely delay the final vote in the Senate on the ratification of the treaty.

A prolonged series of public hearings on the treaty was planned by the Foreign Relations Committee before the treaty would be reported, and scores of amendments are being drafted by the opponents of the league for presentation on the floor of the Senate when the treaty comes from the committee.

The first public meeting of the Foreign Relations Committee on the treaty will be held tomorrow morning, when Bernard M. Baruch, one of the financial advisers of the American peace commission at Paris, will be questioned.

Thomas F. Lamont, another financial adviser to the commission, and Bradley Palmer of Boston, adviser to the commission on property provisions of the treaty, also have been asked to appear before the committee.

**Peace Plan Questioned**

One of the speakers in yesterday's discussion of the league was Charles S. Thomas, Democrat, Senator from Colorado. Senator Thomas expressed the belief that the league plan was no insurer of permanent peace.

Many amendments and reservations to the treaty are being drafted by both Republicans and Democratic senators for presentation in the Senate after the treaty has been reported out of the Foreign Relations Committee. The consideration of them by the Senate would require many weeks' time, even if they were not debated at length.

A. B. Fall, Senator from New Mexico, one of the implacable opponents of the League of Nations, is preparing the most formidable array of amendments and reservations. He is getting up a series of 70 amendments and reservations which he will introduce in the Senate. Thomas P. Gore, Senator from Oklahoma, has 12 amendments already prepared.

An amendment to establish worldwide prohibition through the medium of the treaty will be offered by Morris Sheppard, Democrat, Senator from Texas. Senator Sheppard is the author of the national prohibition amendment to the federal Constitution and the War-Time Prohibition Act.

In addition to these amendments and reservations nearly every senator who is opposed to some provision of the treaty or the League of Nations covenant will prepare his own reservation to cover his objections.

## Anglo-Saxon League Urged

Senator Thomas Thinks Treaty and League of Nations Cannot Both Last

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Expressing doubt as to the merit of the League of Nations and the opinion that either the league covenant or the "peace of force" with which he said it was linked must in the end perish, Charles S. Thomas, Democrat, Senator from Colorado, told the United States Senate yesterday that he had reached no final decision as to the treaty of Versailles.

While hoping that the war had so uplifted human morality and intellect as to make permanent peace possible, he said he could see no evidence of such a change.

"The world is today more turbulent and scarcely less bloody than before the signing of the armistice," he con-

tinued. "The people of no nation on earth seem inclined either to peace or to the arts of peace. The passions and discontent of man rock the earth."

## Need of Anti-War Sentiment

"Wars cannot be averted by any plans, leagues, or precautions unless the minds of men become averse to war; and I am unable to accept the theory that men can be made merciful, wise, and moderate by treaty regulations. I make no plea for Germany. She richly merits every requirement which the treaty has imposed upon her. But the Germans are human beings, inspired by human impulses. They have not accepted this treaty. It will be respected only so long as the allied powers can dictate."

"The League of Nations is international in its framework, if not in its substance. The spirit of nationalism was never more assertive than it is now. President Wilson's announcement of the right of self-determination was like deep calling unto deep. The response greeting it was universal. Internationalism would be a menace if it were not an unattainable dream. Through no such agency can wars be banished from the affairs of men."

"My study of the causes of human strife has convinced me, much against my inclination, that the optimism of those in times past and of these now living regarding the establishment of permanent international relations of any sort must prove disappointing. I am also aware that we cannot return to the old conditions and expect to avoid the old consequences. Hence this address is not a plea for treaty rejection. It may better be in operation than it seems in theory."

## Conflict Is Seen

"But I have learned that a league for peace is the unwelcome companion of a peace of force. Their ways are divergent, their objects antagonistic, their details inconsistent. The league, inspired by unselfish and uplifting impulses, typifies peace and reconciliation. The treaty, based upon passion and self-interest, embodies suppression, reparation, indemnities, partition, punishment. The league proposes a plan for a new order in world affairs; the treaty perpetuates the old order."

"The treaty is doubly the best that the conflict of ideals and interests could have produced. But its contending elements cannot co-exist, for they are mutually destructive. If the conditions of the treaty persist, the league will perish. If the covenant survives, the treaty must temper its harsher features to conform with the mission of the league."

## PRESIDENT'S TRIP TO BE POSTPONED

Announcement Is Made That Mr. Wilson Cannot Leave Before the Middle of August, and Possibly Even Later

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—All details of the trip President Wilson will make to explain the treaty of peace to the American people are arranged except the date of leaving Washington. It was stated at the White House, following the Cabinet meeting yesterday, that he could not leave before Aug. 15, and that the date of his departure before Aug. 30 will be determined by the situation in the Senate and by the weather.

Revision of the plan for reviewing the new Pacific fleet at San Francisco, California, was made necessary by the postponement of the President's trip. Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the United States Navy, conferred with President Wilson after the Cabinet meeting, and received a promise that the President would review the fleet on some date after Aug. 15. The fleet will not enter the Golden Gate until the President arrives.

Secretary Daniels will meet the fleet at San Diego, California, on Aug. 7 as planned, leaving Washington next Friday for this purpose. San Pedro, the port for Los Angeles, will be visited on Aug. 9, and from there Secretary Daniels will go to Honolulu, Hawaii, to open the new dry docks at Pearl Harbor. He hopes to get back to San Francisco in time to review the fleet with the President, possibly some time between Aug. 20 and 26.

The President has not visited the Pacific coast since he has been in office, and he gave definite assurance yesterday that the trip would be made. He may leave by the northern route across the continent about Aug. 20 and return by the southern route, being gone for a month. Mrs. Wilson will accompany him.

It was stated that the President feels that the people should be told what the treaty and the covenant of the League of Nations impose upon the United States, from his viewpoint without regard to the action the Senate may take. Even if ratification is assured, he will make the trip.

He was told yesterday by David F. Houston, Secretary of the United States Department of Agriculture, who has just returned from an extended trip in the west, that the people of that section favor the League of Nations covenant.

If any developments in Washington seem to demand his presence in the capital, President Wilson will further postpone his trip. It was learned, as he places the responsibility of meeting official duties ahead of his desire for a trip.

Homers S. Cummings, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, who will see President Wilson tomorrow, said yesterday that after a trip through nearly all the states west of the Mississippi River he believes the people are overwhelmingly in favor of the League of Nations and a speedy ratification of the peace treaty.

## SENATE RECEIVES ALLIANCE DRAFT

President Wilson Submits Document Several Times Demanded—Message Explaining Why Its Ratification Is Desired

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—President Wilson submitted to the United States Senate yesterday the draft of the proposed treaty whereby the United States and Great Britain pledge themselves to come to the aid of France in case of an unprovoked attack from Germany, without waiting for action by the council of the League of Nations.

The treaty was sent to the Senate by a special messenger, who brought a written message from the President explaining the genesis of the document and the reasons why he thinks it incumbent on the Senate to ratify it concurrently with the treaty of peace formulated at Versailles.

The President explained that the proposed alliance pledging immediate help from this country to France in case of aggression is a temporary expedient meant to reassure France until such time as the League of Nations is firmly established and its machinery for the prevention of war brought to such a stage that long delays would not take place in the League of Nations, but under it," the President told the Senate.

The treaty itself provides for its own abrogation by a majority vote of the league council when, after application by one of the parties to it, the council decides that the provisions of the covenant of the league affords France sufficient protection.

## Referred to Committee

"The years immediately ahead of us," said the President, "contain many incalculable possibilities," and the proposed treaty is "to provide for immediate military assistance to France by the United States in case of any unprovoked movement of aggression against her by Germany, without waiting for the advice of the council of the league that such action be taken."

On the motion of Henry Cabot Lodge, Senator from Massachusetts, the treaty was laid before the Senate in open session and then referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations. The President submitted the treaty to the Senate only after repeated attacks in which the Republicans charged that he had violated its terms. Article 4 of which provided that it be placed before the Senate concurrently with the treaty of peace with Germany.

An examination of the document reveals that it accords entirely with the text as published already here as well as in Great Britain and France. No weight is attached to the fact that whereas Great Britain pledges assistance to France, the United States is to come to her immediate assistance."

## Text of Message

The text of the President's message follows:

"Gentlemen of the Senate:

"I take pleasure in laying before you a treaty with the Republic of France, the object of which is to secure that the Republic of the United States of America in case of any unprovoked movement of aggression against her on the part of Germany, I earnestly hope that the treaty will meet with your cordial approval and will receive an early ratification at your hands, along with the treaty of peace with Germany. Now that you have had an opportunity to examine the great document I presented to you two weeks ago, it seems opportune to lay before you this treaty, which is meant to be in effect a part of it."

**Supplement to Peace Treaty**

"It was signed on the same day with the treaty of peace, and is intended as a temporary supplement to it. It is believed that the treaty of peace which Germany itself provides adequate protection to France against aggression from her recent enemy on the east, but the years immediately ahead of us contain many incalculable possibilities. The covenant of the League of Nations provides for military action for the protection of its members only upon advice of the council of the league—advice given, it is to be presumed, only upon deliberation and acted upon by each of the governments of the member states only if its own judgment justifies such action. The object of the special treaty with France which I now submit to you is to provide for immediate military assistance to France by the United States in case of any unprovoked movement of aggression against her by Germany without waiting for the advice of the Council of the League of Nations that such action will be taken. It is an arrangement, not independent of the League of Nations, but under it."

## Protection Is Temporary

"It is, therefore, expressly provided that this treaty shall be made the subject of consideration at the same time with the treaty of peace with Germany, that this special arrangement shall receive the approval of the Council of the League; and that this special provision for the safety of France shall remain in force only until, upon the application of one of the parties to it, the Council of the League, acting, if necessary, by a majority vote, shall agree that the provisions of the covenant of the league afford her sufficient protection."

"I was moved to sign this treaty by considerations which will, I hope, seem as persuasive and as irresistible to you as they seemed to me. We are bound to France by ties of friendship which we have always regarded, and shall always regard, as peculiarly sacred. She assisted us to win our freedom as a nation. It is seriously to be doubted whether we could have won it without her gallant and timely aid. We have recently had the privilege of assisting in driving enemies, who were also enemies of the world, from her soil; but that does not pay our debt to her. Nothing can."

## Plea for Acceptance

"She now desires that we should promise to lend our great force to keep her safe against the power she has had most reason to fear. Another great nation volunteers the same promise. It is one of the fine reversals of history that that other nation should be the very power from whom France fought to set us free. A new day has dawned. Old antagonisms are forgotten. The common cause of freedom and enlightenment has created new comradeships and a new perception of what it is wise and necessary for great nations to do to free the world of intolerable fear. Two governments who wish to be members of the League of Nations ask leave of the council of the league to be permitted to go, to the assistance of a friend whose situation has been found to be one of peculiar peril, without awaiting the advice of the league to act."

"It is by taking such pledges as this that we prove ourselves faithful to the utmost of the high obligations of gratitude and tested friendship. Such an act as this seems to me one of the proudest that we as a people that see the true heart of duty and prefers honor to its own separate course of peace."

"WOODROW WILSON.  
The White House, July 29, 1919."

## MORE DETAILS OF "PEACE" OVERTURES

German Foreign Minister at Session of National Assembly Makes Public Reply Made to the Vatican in August, 1917

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England.—A shattering refutation of the alleged overtures of France and Britain to Germany to make peace through the medium of the Vatican is furnished by a telegram which is now published. Matthias Erzberger, German Finance Minister, declared that the alleged overtures were rejected. Mr. Erzberger, continuing his remarkable interpretation, said that the British telegram, or note, asked for a German declaration of Belgian independence and compensation, and inquired as to what guarantees Germany would need for herself. Mr. Painlevé, who was President of the Council in France in 1917, has denied, however, any knowledge of so-called peace proposals. The telegram itself contains nothing whatever to substantiate the allegation that the British or French made a single overture for peace to the Central Powers.

## COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Monday)

At today's session of the German National Assembly at Weimar, Hermann Müller, the Foreign Minister, read the telegram from the British Government mentioned in the letter from the papal nuncio at Munich recently made public by Matthias Erzberger, the Finance Minister, relative to alleged peace overtures to Germany made by Great Britain and France through the Vatican in August, 1917, which Germany rejected. As read, the telegram, which was not dated, follows:

"We have not yet had an opportunity to consult the Allies regarding the note received from Your Eminence, and are unable to answer the proposal made by Your Eminence regarding the terms for a lasting peace. In our opinion there is no probability of reaching this aim as long as the Central Powers and their allies have not officially expressed their war aims and settled the indemnity they are ready to pay, and what guarantees they will give for the future protection of the world against the errors from which it is now suffering."

"As regards Belgium, they make no definite declaration regarding their intention, nor do they say whether they intend to restore to Belgium her full independence and make good the damage which she suffered."

"Your Eminence doubtless knows the declarations made by the Allies in reply to President Wilson's note. Neither Austria nor Germany ever made such a declaration. Any attempt to bring the belligerents to an agreement seems vain so long as we do not know the points where their opinions differ."

## REDRESS FOR "CRIME OF 1839" DEMANDED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

BRUSSELS, Belgium (Tuesday).—The Antwerp branch of the committee of the Belgian National Party has telegraphed to Mr. Clemenceau that the people of Antwerp anxiously await the ratification of the century-old wrongs committed against the Belgian people by the restricted navigation of the Scheldt.

Common ownership, they declare, only means dissensions. Belgium demands direct access by a channel over which she possesses exclusive sovereignty and also redress for the crime of 1839. The telegram adds: The linking up of the port of Antwerp with the wharves at Liege, Namur, and Charleroi necessitates the possession of the Meuse in the Maestricht enclave.

## GENERAL CASTELNAU HONORED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

PARIS, France (Monday).—General Castelnau who was recently elected a member of the Academy of Fine Arts was formally received by the academy on Saturday.

## RECORD YEAR OF GLASGOW TRAMS

Statistics Show That Not Only Have They Been Run at a Financial Profit but That This Is Result Largely of Low Fares

In view of the controversy which has been conducted in the United States generally upon the street railways and the problem of their economic working, there is much illuminating information contained in the annual returns of the Glasgow Tramways. The question of the advisability or non-advisability of the zone system and the graduated fare has been thoroughly discussed, and like the question of municipalization, has received scant favor. Now Glasgow has about as thoroughly organized and extensive a system of trams, or street railways, as any other city of like size. Unlike London, the city is the common means of transport for the average system. The tramways have been municipalized for many years, and have always constituted such a model institution that men trained in Glasgow tram service have been called to other parts of the world to reorganize the local system more or less on the Glasgow plan. It is interesting to note that those features which have been refused adoption in various cities, such as the zone system, low fares, city ownership, and the use of the top-deck for passengers, flourish in Glasgow. And Glasgow tramways pay!

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor.

GLASGOW, Scotland.—Mr. James Dalrymple, the general manager of the Glasgow Tramways, has just issued a report of the financial year, ended May 31, 1919. The report shows great increases in both the traffic and revenue figures. The traffic receipts amounted to £1,527,487, which gave an increase over the previous year of £123,377. The expenditure side of the account has not been completed, but it is anticipated that the surplus for the year will reach to about £60,000.

## Increase in Traffic Receipts

There has been a slight increase on traffic receipts per car mile and also per passenger; the former reached 14.31d.—an increase of 1.49d. or almost 14d.; the latter 790d.—an advance of 008d. A total number of 464,246,677 passengers were carried during the year, being an advance over all previous years, and 33,300,111 over last year. Per car mile 18,148 passengers were carried, an increase of 1739.

The halfpenny fare was by far the most popular, as will be seen from the following table. At present an effort is being made in certain quarters to do away with the halfpenny fare; but two factors especially will militate very strongly against it, viz., the considerable profit accruing on the year's working, and the use made by the citizens of the halfpenny fare for short distances.

## Popularity of Halfpenny Fare

Table showing passengers carried during the last two years:

Year to May 31, '19	Year to May 31, '18
1st ... 290,980,376	272,902,138
1st ... 121,285,355	110,608,645
1st ... 31,759,377	28,462,112
2d ... 10,348,905	9,332,557
2d ... 4,846,252	4,351,695
3d ... 2,520,384	2,215,506
3d ... 2,932,115	2,696,504
4d ... 462,283	377,039
464,246,677	430,946,560

It is of interest to note that statistics indicate that since the tramways were municipalized on July 1, 1894, to May 31, 1919, 5,700,807,184 passengers have been carried and 438,635,076 miles have been run, while the car traffic revenue has totalled £20,237,589 12s. 7d.

## BRITISH CONSUL AT NEW YORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England.—Captain the Hon. Wilfred Gilbert Thesiger, D.S.O., who has been appointed British Consul-General at New York, was educated at Cheltenham, and was nominated vice-consul at Taranto, Italy, in 1897. From 1901 to 1906 he held the position of vice-consul at Belgrade, being given the local rank of second secretary in the diplomatic service in 1902, and being in charge of the legation in the

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Round trip \$2.00. Dining Saloon. Chicken or steak dinner, \$1.50. Staterooms reserved. Daily and Sunday (except Saturday) 10 A. M. Saturday at 1 P. M. Steamer from Rowe's Wharf, Boston.

Serbian capital from 1905 to 1906. From Serbia, Captain Thesiger was transferred to Russia where he held the position of consul for north and northeast Russia. The following year he went in a similar capacity to the Congo and in 1909 became Consul-General in Abyssinia with the local rank of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary. Captain Thesiger served with the fifteenth battalion of the imperial yeomanry in South Africa in 1900-1, being mentioned in dispatches and receiving the distinguished service order.

## FAR EAST AS FIELD FOR CANADIAN TRADE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office.

VANCOUVER, British Columbia.—China and Japan present a big field for Canadian trade, declared Sir Edmund Walker, president of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, on his arrival here on Tuesday after an extended tour in the Orient in company with Mr. Logan, San Francisco, chief of the foreign exchange department of the bank, and Mr. Holt, Vancouver, manager. During the tour, they made an exhaustive examination of commercial conditions and prospects. "The whole East offers very many opportunities for Canadian trade; not in any one particular thing, but generally," said Sir Edmund. "There is one important point that I must emphasize, however, and that is that there is no trade to be obtained without a systematic campaign being instituted to capture it. It needs a fight to capture the citadel of the East, but it is well worth taking."

## STATES' STANDING ON ANTHONY AMENDMENT

The record of the states of the Union on the issue of ratification of the Federal Suffrage Amendment is as follows:

Number necessary to carry amendment, 36.  
Number that stand in favor, 11.  
Number that stand against, 1.  
Number needed of those yet to vote, 25.

States that have ratified, with date:

ILLINOIS—June 10, 1919.  
WISCONSIN—June 10, 1919.  
MICHIGAN—June 10, 1919.  
KANSAS—June 16, 1919.  
NEW YORK—June 16, 1919.  
OHIO—June 16, 1919.  
PENNSYLVANIA—June 24, 1919.  
MASSACHUSETTS—June 25, 1919.  
TEXAS—June 27, 1919.  
IOWA—July 2, 1919.  
MISSOURI—July 3, 1919.  
State that has refused, with date:  
GEORGIA—July 24, 1919.

## SENTENCE PASSED ON "INFORMERS OF LAON"

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

PARIS, France (Tuesday).—Sentence was pronounced on Monday upon the "informers of Laon," who at the instigation of the German police agent, Emil Thomas, betrayed their compatriots to the Germans during the occupation of the city. Capital sentence was passed upon Messrs. Georges, Toqué and seven other prisoners, including two women, and a similar sentence was passed in contumaciam upon Mrs. Deloigne and two men. Six of the accused were acquitted and the remaining 11 were sentenced to terms of imprisonment, varying from one to 20 years.

## It's a Pity

BOTH Oriental and Tecla Pearls are so ineffably beautiful that it seems a pity to drag in the sordid consideration of price.

And yet it is only fair to state that Oriental Pearls are prohibitive, whereas Tecla Pearls are not.

Tecla  
398 Fifth Avenue New York



## Massachusetts Trust Co.





Through the window,  
Through the window  
Of the world,  
Over city, over sea,  
Down the river, flowing free  
Towards its meeting with the sea,  
I am looking  
Through the window  
Of the world.

#### More Restoration

By the terms of the peace treaty Belgium and Ghent will respectively recover priceless works of art, one of which was supposed to have been destroyed after the Germans entered Louvain while the other has long been incomplete because two important parts of it were in the Kaiser Friedrich Museum, Berlin. The Louvain painting is the work of Dierick Bouts, a "Last Supper" which has been described as "certainly one of the finest examples of Flemish fifteenth century art" and was painted for the collegiate Church of St. Pierre. The painting had come down the centuries as the chief adornment of the church, and disappeared after the German occupation. It was believed to have been destroyed, but is now known to have been removed and preserved by the invaders, and its return is one of the stipulations of the peace treaty. The other famous painting, "The Adoration of the Lamb," has been called "the first and greatest masterpiece of fifteenth century painting produced in Flanders." It was begun by Hubert van Eyck, but continued and finished by Jan van Eyck. Time had separated the parts of the painting and at present the central panel remains in the chapel of St. Bavo in Ghent, another part is in Brussels, and yet another in Berlin. Brussels will probably return her part of the composition, and Germany is to give back the portions that have been in her possession, so that the painting as a whole will once more be assembled in the chapel for which it was painted.

#### Venizelos to Gambetta

"Great thoughts come from the heart," quotes the Temps, and it must be admitted the little incident to which the Temps refers calls for the quotation. It appears, on Mr. Joseph Reinach's testimony, that on June 28, the day of the signing of peace at Versailles, Mr. Venizelos, placed on Gambetta's monument a wreath with the inscription, "L'honneur de la justice immortelle est venue." The hour of immortal justice has struck, Gambetta once said—"the quick beating of our hearts is not caused by the pursuit of a bloodthirsty ideal. It is due to our desire to have confidence in the future and to know whether in terrestrial affairs there is an immortal justice which comes at its hour." At the Congress of Berlin Gambetta, ever a friend of Greece, staunchly defended Hellenism. Venizelos had doubtless not forgotten that, for Venizelos is a patriot, but there was something far deeper which called for the homage of those laurels on peace day. Venizelos, but a few days before had told an illustrious association that, at a particular juncture of events during the war he had staked the very existence of Greece in upholding such moral values as would in his highest judgment lead to conditions more in accord with justice. Events have justified the great Greek's decision. The war has answered Gambetta's questions for in Venizelos' words, "The hour of immortal justice has struck."

#### An Art Gallery for Tokyo

That there is in the city of Tokyo no art gallery worthy of the art of Japan and its accumulated national treasures of painting and sculpture will probably surprise those who hold the general idea that art, and everything that has to do with it, is a first consideration of the Japanese people. Such, however, is the case; but the news comes that this surprising state of affairs is soon to be changed by the building of a fine and worthy museum in Tokyo. Prominent artists and lovers of art are working for the new museum, and there is no reasonable doubt that the effort to obtain funds will be a success. As now anticipated, the plans for the gallery and museum, which is to cover a space of about 180 by 360 feet, will probably arouse considerable comment, for the proposed building is to be of classical Greek rather than Japanese architecture. A Greek museum in Japan does indeed seem something of an anomaly. In any event, it is argued that the new museum will be a great improvement over the present methods of caring for the collections of Japanese pictorial, graphic, and sculptural art at Gyoen. In this new museum it is also suggested that the exhibits be labeled so that foreigners as well as Japanese can read the descriptions.

#### Liberty Trees

France is deliberating whether she shall follow the example of the Revolution and plant trees as Victory monuments. If she does so her civic authorities will have to show a greater

sense of measure than was the case in 1831 and in 1849, when nearly every house had its Liberty Tree. It was in May, 1790, that the first of these symbolic trees was planted in France. The ceremony was performed at Clirvey by the Curé de Saint-Gaudens, who took the opportunity of the setting of the young oak to deliver an impassioned address to his parishioners. This was at the beginning of the Revolution, but at its height the ceremony was again performed, and this time on the terrace des Feuillants by Santerre's men. The tree which they planted was a poplar brought on purpose and in triumph from the Faubourg Saint Antoine. At the foot of these Liberty trees "citoyens" gathered to take the civic oath. French history shows Saint Louis dispensing justice under a tree of magnificent proportions, and during the medieval ages the planting of the May tree was a sign of rejoicing. There are many older precedents to Liberty and Victory trees, so that if France adopts the custom in the year 1919 A. D. she will simply be continuing a venerable tradition. One of Paris' arrondissements has already performed the rite, and the force of that example is quite likely to set all France a-planting.

#### Ships and Their Names

Peace has brought with it the incidental discussion in a section of the English press of the meaning of and reason for the names of certain ships in the British Navy. Truly, my lords of the Admiralty, as sponsors, have gone to some strange sources for the nomenclature. Not merely counties and cities have been drawn upon, but many of the creatures figuring in a menagerie have been freely utilized. Then there are the vessels named after the public schools and institutions of England, such as Uppingham, Tonbridge, Westminster, Rugby, Cheltenham, Epsom, and so on. If Eton should feel it can take a kind of reflected comfort in the fact that there is a destroyer called Windsor.

#### The "Mountie"

Less than 20 years ago, it was possible to go to a house in the prairie provinces of Canada without a glimpse of man or habitation. Then a blur would push out of the misty distance, which would shortly grow into a sharply-defined silhouette across the horizon, later, when the eye could take in detail and color, to become clothed in the scarlet tunic, breeches, and cowboy hat of the Northwest Mounted Police, now known with the prefix Royal. And in this solitary figure was crystallized the British Empire. The "Mountie" has been the most romantic figure in western Canada, and in his time he has played many parts. When the war broke out, in spite of offers to volunteer as a body or individually, the government was reluctantly compelled to decline the patriotic offers, owing to the fact that their services were required in looking after the alien enemy and curbing any suspected treasonable activities. At last, however, this ban was removed, and much to their gratification, the whole force, or rather, those coming within the somewhat severe military requirements, were sent overseas. They served with distinction at the front, while later a squadron was sent to Siberia. So highly valued are their services that the government recently increased their number by nearly one-half, namely to 2500, which has brought joy to the hearts of all westerners, for there is no more loved personality on the prairies than the swaggering figure of the "Mountie."

#### White Elephants

Among the more conservative Siamese the change of the national flag from red to alternate stripes of red, white, blue, white, and red was probably a matter, here and there, of adverse comment, but the color arrangement, one may imagine, is relatively unimportant so long as the white elephant remains the national symbol. Indeed the rest of the world would hardly know Siam without the white elephant; and a recent traveler in Siam describes the care with which these animals are maintained in Bangkok. One may wonder, however, just how seriously the white elephant is regarded by the energetic business men of Siam who are now strenuously preparing to improve trade conditions with western nations.

#### Uncle Sam as Landlord

One result of the war presenting a problem that may have an important bearing on the question of housing the future of such a community as Craddock, Virginia, started by the United States Housing Corporation to provide homes for the government workers at the navy yard. At the present time the United States owns the town 41 built, and is landlord to something over 500 families. The town is an attractive one, with all modern improvements. Although the idea has not yet been definitely suggested, it is possible that plans may be worked out whereby the place will become a community organization and each citizen will eventually own his own house. And if such a scheme should be found worth while in Craddock, there will not be lacking the further suggestion that the government should establish other towns and create other communities. Meantime the United States continues as a landlord until Congress decides what to do next.

#### STAMPS FOR AERIAL MAIL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office  
TORONTO, Ontario—Postage stamps marked "Aerial Mail" are already at the post office here, for use in the trial aerial mail delivery from Toronto to New York and return during the forthcoming aeroplane race, which is to be one of the features of the Canadian National Exhibition. Machines for the flight, several of which were captured from the Germans, are already at the Leaside flying grounds.



The optimist—As soon as I get this dug up I'll take you boat riding

## THE MOTHER OF PARLIAMENTS

BY SIR HENRY LUCY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
WESTMINSTER, England (June 27)—One of the most remarkable, not the least far-reaching, consequences of the Great War is the admission of the idea of nationalization to the realm of practical politics. Five years ago it was occasionally mentioned in socialistic circles. Busy people did not think it worth while taking the trouble of repudiating it. Today the air is full of its rushing sound. All kinds of property are to come under state control. Mines, shipping, railways, canals, and similar undertakings are to be wrested from the control of private enterprise under which they have long flourished, and committed to autocratic direction of government departments. Certain steps, notably in connection with the vital matter of transport, have actually reached the stage of legislation. The most important royal commission summoned in recent years, one dealing with production of coal, has devoted a considerable proportion of its time to discussing the nationalization of coal mines, and has finally approved the system.

#### Profits of Food Control

At this crisis in the history of the country, a turning point fraught with the alternative of increased material prosperity or irretrievable ruin, there is fortuitously presented evidence of the working of the novel idea. In respect of the control of food during the course of the war the idea of nationalization was adopted to its fullest extent. A new Ministry was created with a vast retinue of secretaries and clerks, one of the largest London hotels being commandeered for offices. The business done was gigantic. In the financial year ending on March 31, 1918, the turnover reached the stupendous sum of £46,278,571. On this there was realized a profit exceeding £1,500,000. A moderately satisfactory return. Had it been available for transference to the Exchequer in relief of taxation an appreciable impulse would have been given to nationalization. But the cost of administration had to be taken into account, a process that practically disposed of the whole of the profit. Of a sum of £1,549,927 brightening the credit side of the balance sheet there remains a pittance of £133,363. Under the management of the new Ministry, profit made upon capital provided out of the pocket of the taxpayer free from charge for interest, has been almost entirely absorbed in office charges.

One of the largest and most successful British industries under private management is that of Brunner, Mond, the great chemical works at Northwich. Issue of their yearly report made recently affords useful opportunity of comparing the working of the rival systems of nationalization and private enterprise. On a capital of a trifle under £9,500,000 Brunner made a profit of £1,172,118. The cost of administration, including every possible item, amounted to £143,423, leaving a net income of over £1,000,000 to be divided among the shareholders after liberal provision made for depreciation and reserve. The latter, it is not surprising to know, stands at the colossal figure of £5,623,842. What would happen to Brunner and his hapless shareholders if the concern were nationalized will appear upon comparison of these figures with those presented in the balance sheet of the food control department which has the advantage of direction by a board meeting in the neighborhood of Downing Street.

#### Waste in Government Departments

The committee on national expenditure continues to dog the footsteps of officials responsible for criminal waste in government departments. The latest sensational disclosure gives particulars of the use of motor-cars, the principal portion of whose

daily service consists of taking heads of departments and principal members of the staff to and from luncheon. Forty-eight cars are assigned to this general service, at a yearly cost to the overburdened taxpayer of £130,000. Not less than £1200 a week is distributed in the form of wages. The committee certifies that each car costs over £2700 a year to run. What is thought of this by the private car owner who, out of his income tax at six shillings in the pound, contributes his quota to this sublime extravagance.

The committee on national expenditure does its work thoroughly and denounces in plain language what goes on behind the closed doors of public offices. But its voice is that of one crying in the wilderness. As I have explained, the new system of dealing with the estimates, by a committee sitting upstairs freed from the wholesome light that beats upon the floor of the House of Commons, has absolutely failed to check the plague of extravagance in high places, a habit acquired under the pressure of war. There are still left at Westminster a few contemporaries of Peter Rylands who figured largely in the Parliament of the seventies. It must be confessed that Peter was something of a bore. But in the course of his career he saved the taxpayer some millions of pounds, and was a wholesome terror to spendthrifts in the public offices. He literally nosed the civil service estimates, prodded in those far-off days to committees of the whole house. Woe to any head of a department under whose authority twopenny had been expended upon purchase of a couple of items when, according to sound commercial rules, the two might have been had for three halfpence. Other times, other manners, which among other things makes possible expenditure of £2700 a year to run a motor car, with twopenny busses passing the office door every two minutes.

## LETTERS

Brief communications are welcomed but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented.

(No. 811)

#### Labor Acts Against Profiteers

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:  
After reading in The Christian Science Monitor of May 30, an article on "High Cost of Living to Blame for Strikes," in which the secretary of the Building Trades Council and the secretary of the Carpenters District Council of Boston come to the same conclusion, as all who will carefully look into the cause of this unrest must, I feel the same method of combating this profiteering other than striking must be found. But how? I am inclosing you a copy of a plan which is being taken up by union men in Seattle, and is generally indorsed by them. Striking and lockouts can only hurt the workers, and if higher wages are to be followed by higher cost of living, where do we gain? The Seattle and Canadian strikes

are wrong. If the loss in wages could be turned into owning and operating markets, as suggested, also creameries, packing plants, and such like, the workers would soon gain an education which would soon alter conditions for the benefit of all except the profiteers.

(Signed) A. J. TERNENT,  
Seattle, Washington, June 6, 1919.

(Inclosed with above letter)

#### To Union Workers in Seattle

Realizing the utility of strikes in industrial life as a method of bettering the condition of the working class, and believing that a better way exists to bring about the desired end, eliminating the curse of profiteering and the eternal strife incidental to making a living wage, we, the undersigned members of union labor organizations of the city of Seattle, do respectfully offer the following plan for your careful consideration.

(Signed) SAM GEARHART,  
F. L. MCGILLIS,  
E. F. JONES,  
A. J. TERNENT.

Ruskin says: Government and co-operation are in all things the law of life; anarchy and competition the laws of death. In view of the labor conditions existing throughout the world today, we, as union workers, are wasting our time and efforts to better our condition by striking; also, we must begin to realize that to listen to, or countenance in any way, the preaching of class hatred, is to blind ourselves to the wonderful opportunities which the present holds for the true working union man.

To control and operate any business it is necessary to have capital or credit, and as industry is a joint enterprise in which the muscle and patience of the worker are joined with the organizing power and the mental force of capital, we as the workers may, if we direct our resources into the right channels, become the organizing and mental force as well as the workers in industry.

Union Labor, by giving one day's pay per month on a pre-strike basis, would raise approximately \$300,000 per month. With this amount of capital coming in every 30 days we can hire the best business managers, place them at the head of any business we see fit to enter for the benefit of the working class.

As this plan is advanced for the consideration of all union men, we feel it will be necessary to have an educational campaign so that all may understand what is to be accomplished.

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and for this purpose we offer the following outline:

First—We would ask each union to select two delegates to meet at some central hall, preferably on Sunday. These delegates should be from the rank and file, holding no other office either in or out of the union; members holding the respect of their fellow members, and able to carry back a clear report of the plan and proceedings.

Second—If the report of these delegates is approved by their respective unions, it is proposed to ask each union to take a vote of its entire membership to give one day's pay per month to establish a wholesale buying and retail selling system of markets, to sell to the general public at cost plus the overhead expense of handling, groceries, meat and poultry, fruit and vegetables. As this one day's pay per month will be donated to the cause, we will have neither interest nor rebate to meet, and by selling at cost we will eliminate the profiteers.

Third—To have delegates meet, to perfect organization, constitution, by-laws, and to elect from the rank and file of union labor five members to the executive council who shall hold no other office either in or out of the union. These five will constitute the administrative head of the proposed commonwealth cooperative union, having power to organize the above system of markets, employing managers qualified by experience to manage their lines of business, leaving to said managers the control of clerk hire and all things necessary and pertaining to the successful management of their departments. Managers will at all times be subject to the supervision and power of the executive council, which in turn will be subject to the delegates council of two members from each union, representing the entire membership. Delegates council will have power to remove any or all members of the executive council for cause; they will also have power to determine the amount of bonds of all officers and employees. All employees must be, or become, members of unions within 60 days. Special attention is directed to the need of an auditing system to furnish the members complete reports, financial and otherwise, so that publicity will establish the greatest measure of confidence. Lack of this has been the cause of failure of many cooperative movements.

As more capital becomes available, we shall be able to operate other enterprises, packing plants, flour mills, bakeries, coal and fuel, overall factories, boot and shoe factories, build hotels and apartment houses, thereby eliminating the rent profiteers. As all employees will become unionized, unions will become stronger, our working capital increase, and by state and national organization we shall be able to wipe out the middlemen and profiteering system, and bring about in a legal manner, through an educational campaign, without appeal to class hatred or violence, the necessary economic changes.

We believe, by this system of buying, we shall save much money, the day's pay per month, and it will be a step in the right direction; for only by unity of action can we raise the standard of living among the masses.

Only honest, intelligent management is needed to make this plan a success.

For further information, address Sam Gearhart, 5631-34, S. W. Seattle, Washington.

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## REGIONAL PLANNING

From the Independent (New York)

The subjects discussed at the Eleventh National Conference on City Planning, held at Niagara Falls and Buffalo, clearly reflected the three different origins from which the city planning movement has sprung: the demand for greater municipal economy, the improvement of housing conditions for the common people, the quest for the city beautiful. The different roads were seen to lead to the same common recognition that whether we are most interested in the efficient supply of public services, or in good homes, or in beauty, the urgent need of our time is for more foresight.

Not only the streets of the city plan must be laid out in advance, lest there should grow up a jungle of unrelated small and large streets or the tedious repetition of the same square street pattern characteristic of many middle western cities, but to determine the width and character of the streets there must be "zoning" of the different sections of the city for the uses of land permissible in each of them. Exactly how far it is possible to go in separating industry from residential neighborhoods, or to prevent business from encroaching upon peaceful side streets, the experts themselves could not quite agree. But that the prevention of excessive heights of buildings, or excessive covering of the lot with buildings, as under the New York City zone law, is not sufficient, for instance, to keep out, for example, garages and Chinese laundries from undesirable locations seemed to be generally recognized.

"Regional" planning is the latest phrase on the lips of those in the profession. To plan for one city alone, when that city is surrounded by a district industrially or otherwise closely connected with it, is to plan falsely and to leave out of consideration some of the most important factors that must affect the future well-being of the citizens. Thomas Adams, city planning adviser of the Canadian Commission of Conservation, was able to show that Niagara Falls, with its enormous recent industrial development, cannot make the best of its opportunities, cannot house its growing population as it should be housed, preserve and increase the attraction of its big scenic features, unless the plan for building it up physically is closely worked in with the plans of all the communities, large and small, along the Erie River, on both sides of the international boundary. Incidentally, a joint scheme for the park-like preservation of that river belt by the two nations and the construction of a dignified bridge as a war memorial of unusual significance was cordially indorsed by members of the conference from both countries.



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NATION'S POLICY  
ON OIL OUTLINED

Director of Bureau of Mines, in View of British Program, Presents Plan for the United States as Guide in the Future

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office  
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—James D. Phelan, Democrat, Senator from California, submitted to the Senate yesterday a confidential report prepared by the Bureau of Mines of the Department of the Interior, outlining what the government's policy should be to safeguard for the United States its share of the oil resources of the world.

The activities of the British Government in recent months in acquiring oil concessions and in exercising control and supervision over these concessions led to a demand that the United States should adopt a similar program to prevent being outdistanced in the international competitive struggle for petroleum products, the demand for which has reached an unprecedented stage.

Van H. Manning, director of the Bureau of Mines, emphasized the fact that there is no other situation in respect to future supplies of essential raw materials for the United States so important and so critical as the petroleum situation.

While there is said to be little doubt the existing agitation is to some extent fostered by the oil interests who desire the United States Government to underwrite their plans for foreign penetration, the interest that the British Government is taking in the concessions of its nationals calls, it is said, for a similar program by the United States Government.

## Recommendations in Outline

Following is an outline of the recommendations of Director Manning in this connection:

"A. The Government of the United States should adopt a continuous, zealous and effective policy of protecting the rights and properties and lives of American nationals and citizens operating in other countries.

"B. The fixed intent of the government to follow this policy should be made known to our citizens and to foreign governments.

"C. The acquisition, ownership and operation of oil-producing properties should be placed on some basis of reciprocity—internationally. Hence—

"1. Representations should be made to these governments which at present discriminate against or forbid the participation of American nationals within their boundaries or possessions on an equal footing with their own citizens, to remove these restrictions and if this endeavor fails,

## Reciprocal Action Advised

"2. Companies organized or controlled in countries in which American companies are not permitted to acquire, own, or operate oil-producing properties should be prohibited from acquiring such properties in the United States. It is believed that this policy should be adopted only after failure of all ready means to secure equal participation by American nationals in the countries in question.

"D. The control of American oil companies should be prevented from passing into foreign hands. This is of immediate importance.

"E. It should be possible for American tank steamers to compete on equal terms with foreign-owned tankers.

"F. Positive stipulations should be made, that in any protectorate or mandatory sphere, resulting from the pending peace negotiations, the protecting or mandatory power, its citizens and its nationals shall not enjoy any special privileges or preferences in respect to the oil industry."

The report further adds that in its foreign expansion American business needs government supervision, protection, and encouragement.

## Fuel Oil Inquiry Authorized

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—After brief debate, the Senate, yesterday, without a record vote, adopted a resolution by Miles Foxley, Republican, Senator from Washington, authorizing the Federal Trade Commission to investigate recent increases in the market price of fuel oil in the United States, especially on the Pacific coast.

FIRST DIVISION  
TROOPS FOR RHINE

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The "permanent" American force to be retained on the Rhine will be made up of units of the first division, which was the first divisional unit of the United States Army to reach France. This was made known yesterday in a cable message to the War Department from General Pershing, which said that all of the division except units to be retained in Germany would begin moving to a base on Aug. 15 in preparation for return home.

NO CUNARD TERMINAL  
AT MONTAUK POINT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—That the Cunard Line has no intention of constructing a steamship terminal at Montauk Point is announced in a statement issued by that company, which adds that New York City will continue to be the port of call of the Aquitania and the Mauretania.

The Institute of Public Service, through its director, William H. Allen, has issued a list of reasons why it says the United States Shipping Board should not build a ship terminal at that point. These are, in brief, that the same amount of money would

American trade more if spent in improving existing harbors at New York, Boston and Philadelphia; that American foreign trade cannot afford to have the Shipping Board's energies deflected from its work for all merchant shipping; that the water distance to Europe is less from Boston or Halifax than from Montauk; that it would be manifestly unfair, except to private interests, and that New York and Philadelphia would be taxed to cripple themselves.

CANADA STOPS TRADE  
IN WHEAT FUTURES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—Trading in wheat futures was stopped on the Winnipeg Grain Exchange at the instance of Sir George Foster, Minister of Trade and Commerce, yesterday. Such trading would be inconsistent with the government's reported policy of handling the wheat crop through the grain commission paying a guaranteed price on the basis of \$1.75 for No. 1 northern wheat a bushel to the farmers, pooling receipts to determine the average selling price and paying the difference minus all expenses to the farmers. Speculation in futures by individual dealers is impossible as such individuals, being superseded by a government pooling organization, could not make deliveries.

So far as wheat is concerned, all grain dealers in Canada will be superseded by the grain board or commission to be appointed. Oats, barley and rye will still be in their province, but unless through ownership of elevators or other cause they are utilized by the grain board to buy wheat for the government, their usefulness will be at an end for wheat handling.

Mr. James Stewart of the British Wheat Export Company, and director at Winnipeg, it is understood will be chairman of the new board.

Various details of the government's policy have yet to be shaped, and therefore an official announcement will not be made until tomorrow. It is proposed that the board should have the power to vary advances according to market fluctuations.

ADMISSIONS MADE  
BY VICTOR BERGER

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Victor Berger admitted yesterday, before the special committee investigating his right to a seat in the House of Representatives, that he had said in a speech, "The only way the Socialists want is a war against our Administration; it matters not whether it is against Kaiser Wilson or Kaiser Wilhelm, for one is as bad as the other."

He also admitted that in an address in New York City last month, he had characterized the phrase "making the world safe for democracy" as "contemptible," and had declared that if sent to the federal prison at Leavenworth, he would carry the red flag to the prison gate, and then call upon the young men to carry the banner. The hearing was broken off suddenly when members of the committee remonstrated with Mr. Berger for his long answers.

ANNIVERSARY OF  
PILGRIM ARRIVAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office  
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Persons interested in the plans to commemorate next year the landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth, Massachusetts, hope to obtain an appropriation of \$1,000,000, about one-third from the United States Government, a third from the State of Massachusetts, and a third from the county and town of Plymouth for the purpose. It is planned to create a permanent reservation near the shore and the colonial dome have agreed to raise \$50,000 to build a canopy over Plymouth Rock. Special exercises are contemplated on the anniversary day itself, and a pageant is planned for the following summer. It is hoped that prominent men from Great Britain and Holland may attend on special days.

## CITY BUYS ISLAND

BRIDGEPORT, Connecticut—In development of a plan for the city grounds the municipality yesterday completed the purchase of Steele Chase Island in Long Island Sound, once a pleasure resort. The price of \$220,000 includes buildings, bridge and ferries, many acres of play grounds and camp sites and a long stretch of bathing beaches.

Just Received from London

Redleaf coats, suits, capes for women

Made especially for the Wanamaker Store by Kenneth Durward, famous throughout England—in fact, all over the world—for his finely tailored sport togs.

This collection illustrates all that "English" stood for in pre-war days; mannish tailoring, Scotch or English material; careful finish of detail.

Raglan coats of frize, light weight, spongy and warm, are ideal for mountain, steamer or winter wear.

Fine tailoring, silk serge lining blending with material, leather buttons and large comfortable collar (designed by us), are some of their conspicuously attractive features. Colors are warm browns, greens or oaks.

Evening capes and capes with waistcoats, in homespun, shetland and tweed, come in herring bone, broken checks and warm mixtures—\$85.

Suits for sport or business wear, man-tailored and finished in tweeds and mixtures.

Characteristics of the three models are walking-skirts and coats with smart flare or straight with variations of inverted pleats and belts—and above all, good tailoring and a trim air. Colors are bluish, greenish and brown shades—\$75.

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JOHN WANAMAKER

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CHICAGO CHINESE  
JOIN IN PROTEST

Upward of 500 Business Men and Students Participating in Widespread Opposition to Grant of Shantung to Japan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Five hundred of Chicago's Chinese business men and college students, composing the Chinese Nationalist League of Chicago, are carrying on a campaign along with the Chinese Nationalist Leagues of other cities and the headquarters of the Chinese Students Alliance of New York City to inform the people of the United States "of



Japan's Strangle-Hold on Peking  
Black indicates territory in China which is now under Japanese control

the injustice done to China by the Peace Conference in turning the Shantung Province over to Japan," according to Fong Sui Hong, secretary of the Chinese Nationalist League of Chicago.

Mainly through the Chinese Students Alliance, literature on the subject is being sent to influential men and officials of the United States Government. Mr. Hong stated to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

## Work of League

The Chinese Nationalist League sent an open letter to the United States Senate a short time ago in which an appeal was made to the Senate to use its "great power in the world's affairs to prevent the robbery of China of one of her richest and most populous provinces and the delivery of it to Japan, the Prussia of the East."

This appeal further declared that "our entire Chinese Nation is not satisfied with the Shantung decision; our peace delegates have already refused to sign the peace treaty. We feel that it is only necessary to make the facts known to you and that your innate sense of what is right and just will prompt you to take such steps as may be needed to restore to China its sovereignty to Kiaochow."

The Chinese are taking this matter very seriously according to Mr. Hong, who is a student at the University of Chicago. The Chinese Nationalist League in Chicago, he said, is a branch of a great Chinese party which has in view the securing of real democracy in China and promotion of China's political progress. This party, he said, is composed in China mainly of returned Chinese students and the most progressive men in China today.

## Reconsideration Asked

Mr. Hong declared that the thing to do now is to reconsider the Shantung question on the basis of justice and righteousness. If this question should stand as it is, it means new wars in the future, he said, because the entire Chinese Nation, including the most progressive citizens, as well as the workers or coolies, are against the injustice of the decision giving Shantung to Japan.

Such wars undoubtedly would involve the United States, continued Mr. Hong, since the United States is bound by the open door policy and the Ishihara-Lansing agreement to preserve the integrity and political independence of China. Kiaochow is an allied territory, he continued, because China is one of the Allies and Japan occupied China, just as the United States did

when it occupied northern France and Belgium. If Japan is entitled to Kiaochow then the United States may as well claim northern France and Belgium because the Germans leased Kiaochow territory, and when China declared war against Germany all treaties and leases between them were abrogated. The Chinese view this Shantung decision with dissatisfaction because it is a violation of one of President Wilson's points, namely, the self-determination of nations.

Through the open door policy, Japan is bound to preserve the integrity of China. This occupation of Shantung by Japan is not only a violation of the open door policy, he said, but also it will mean a weapon for Japan to discriminate against other nations in commerce and also in military operations because Kiaochow is one of the leading seaports of China. The bay of Kiaochow practically controls the northern part of China including Peking itself. Consequently, when this bay is given to Japan it will mean that the foreign commerce of northern China will be controlled by Japan. And since Shantung has 40,000,000 people it means also that Japan's military strength would be greatly increased, especially when the people of Shantung have become well-trained as fighters.

CANADIAN WHEAT  
MARKETING POLICY

Government Pooling Organization Understood to Be Arranged Most Favored to Handle Crop With a Minimum Price

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—After conferences with millers, grain growers, dealers, and elevator men, during Monday morning, afternoon, and night, the government practically decided on its policy for marketing this year's wheat crop. Sir George Foster, Minister of Trade and Commerce, refused to make a statement on Monday night, but the conclusions of the conference were to be submitted to the council, and its decision was to be embodied in an order-in-council. While no definite statement could be obtained as to the decision made at the conference, it is understood that the arrangement most favored was a government pooling organization to handle the crop with a minimum fixed price just sufficient to enable the farmer to borrow the money needed to harvest this crop.

It is thought that this will entail either the appointment of a wheat director, such as Julius Barnes in the United States, or a commission composed of representatives of the various interests involved. The grain dealers at the conference urged, in every way they could, open trading with a minimum fixed price. Against this was urged the objection that foreign buyers would take advantage of the situation to keep the price at the minimum or that profiteering might take the price so high that foreign buyers would not accept it. Others thought that a fixed price, as in the United States, would meet the situation. In view of all the difficulties, the advocates of the government pooling arrangements tried to show that the government could get the prevailing market price in Europe, no matter what minimum was fixed here. It will, therefore, be no surprise if the order-in-council passes and establishes that system.

Among those present on Monday were Sir Robert Borden, the Premier; Sir Thomas White, the Minister of Finance; Sir George Foster, the Minister of Trade and Commerce, who called the conference; the Hon. Arthur Meighen, who has been acting Minister; the Hon. J. A. Calder; the Hon. T. A. Crerar, the president of the United Grain Growers; Mr. J. A. Maharg; Mr. James Stewart, British Wheat Export Company, who is director in the west and who may possibly be wheat director for Canada; Mr. C. B. Watt, miller, of Toronto; Mr. H. T. Robson of the British Wheat Export Company, New York; Mr. James Carruthers, grain dealer, of Montreal; Mr. E. W. Beatty, president of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, and Dr. J. W. Robertson, who has been apprising the conference of the situation in Great Britain and on the Continent, where he has been ever since the armistice.

The committee felt it had sufficient evidence on which to act when it called before it the chief of staff of the army, the quartermaster-general, and the director of sales. None of them was to blame, however, he stated, but the entire guilt lay at the door of the Secretary of War.

"I charge to the Secretary of War the well-defined policy of keeping from the American people the food they bought and paid for," said Mr. Reavis. He added that the causes that lead to revolution are more menacing now than they ever were, and that they could not stand a month if the people really get hungry. Comparing the influence of the great purveyors of food with the government and the woman in a calico dress who could not buy food for her three children, Mr. Reavis declared that he and other members of the majority stood for the woman in the calico dress.

## Department Defended

H. D. Flood, on the part of the minority members of the committee, called attention to the partisan character of the Reavis report, which, he said, had been got out by a member of the Republican National Committee. He replied to the charge that food had spoiled in storage by saying it was food that had been rejected by the War Department, and that the loss fell on the sellers. There had been

SALE OF SURPLUS  
FOODS REQUESTED

United States House of Representatives Adopts Majority Report of Sub-Committee—Secretary of War Criticized

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Disposition of the army's surplus food was debated all day yesterday by the House. The immediate occasion for the debate was the report of sub-committee No. 4 of the committee which has been investigating the expenditures of the War Department. Embodied in the majority report, as a result of the sub-committee's investigations, was the following resolution: "That the Secretary of War be, and is hereby, requested to place on sale without delay the surplus food products in the hands, or under the control of the War Department now stored in the United States, under such plan as will safeguard the interests of the government and insure an opportunity to the people of the United States to purchase the same, directly from the government."

This resolution was adopted last evening, as amended by M. Clyde Kelly, Republican Representative from Pennsylvania, providing that the Secretary of War operate with the Postmaster-General in sending the surplus army food by parcel post.

In obtaining unanimous consent to present their report, the minority had taken advantage of the opportunity to incorporate material in behalf of the War Department's handling of the army food which they had not been able to get into the record when the hearings were on. When the reading of the minority report began in the House, an effort was made to have it kept out, as not being in accordance with the rules, but the speaker refused to support this contention.

## Party Lines Drawn

Efforts were made by the speakers on the Republican side to show that the Secretary of War had been acting wholly on the advice and for the interest of "big business," and the Democrats sought to explain the long delay in getting the food on the market after the armistice was signed, and to defend the policy of the War Department. They had asked to have the Secretary of War appear before the committee, but the request had been refused by the majority.

C. F. Reavis, Representative from Nebraska, chairman of the sub-committee, speaking in behalf of his resolution, said that the reason for rushing the report through and pressing for its immediate adoption was the necessity of getting the food to the people and money into the coffers of the government before the food had spoiled.

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no embalmed beef under this Administration, he said. Attention was called to the order of the Secretary of War permitting individuals whose financial responsibility was attested by the Mayor to purchase foods in any city where, under the law, the municipality could not do it.

TRADE MISSIONS TO  
COME FROM EUROPE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Commercial missions from Great Britain, France, Italy and Belgium will come to the United States this fall, at the invitation of the United States Chamber of Commerce, and will attend an international trade conference at Atlantic City during the week of Sept. 29. It is announced at the headquarters of the chamber in this city.

The visiting missions, two of which will probably be headed by cabinet ministers, will tour the United States, visiting the chief industrial and commercial centers and returning to Europe about Nov. 1. Each mission will be composed of five principals and from 50 to 60 assistants and clerks.

The main purpose of the missions and of the conference is to acquaint American business men with the conditions abroad, in order that they may be prepared to give Europe the most effective aid possible. The chief need of Europe, it is felt, is to get back to a normal producing basis as quickly as possible.

GERMAN LANGUAGE  
TEACHING FORBIDDEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Burlington News Office

BURLINGTON, Vermont—As a protest against the use of the German language, particularly in the middle west, where in some schools it forms the only language of the classrooms, and because it was only a cover for German propaganda, the school commissioners of this city have unanimously passed an order discontinuing the teaching of the German language in the public schools. The commissioners, however, will permit the students who have taken the language for college entrance examinations to continue until they graduate, but will not allow any of the 1000 pupils in the junior and senior high schools to take up the study for the initial time.

## STRIKE FAR-REACHING

SCRANTON, Pennsylvania—As a result of the strike which has practically shut off the operation of the Scranton Electric Company, more than 100,000 workers in the Lackawanna Valley are idle. Silk mills, iron works and numerous small mines are unable to work. The Scranton Republican was unable to publish yesterday. Street car service is almost nil.

## TRANSPORTS FOR TRADE USE

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Four 17-knot ships among the larger ships now being used as transports will be turned back to the shipping board immediately, and placed in South American passenger and freight service out of New York after they are overhauled.

HEAVY SENTENCES  
FOR NAVY OFFICERS

Men Accused of Illegal Practices in the Naval Reserve Appointments Are Dismissed and Given Terms of Imprisonment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—As a result of the investigation conducted in New York of the enrollment, promotion and appointment to duty of naval reservists in the third naval district, four officers and three petty officers of the United States Navy have been convicted by court-martial and sentenced for illegal practices. It is announced that other men are under investigation, and arrests may be expected soon.

Besides Lieut. Benjamin S. Davis, whose conviction had previously been announced, the men are: Ensigns Paul Beck, Oscar F. Berger, and Robert H. Spahn, all naval reservists; and Chief Boatswain Lloyd C. Casey, Chief Boatswain's Mate Frederick L. Jones, and Chief Yeoman Henry S. Jacobs.

The department statement said the seven men pleaded guilty to charges of having accepted money and valuable presents from reservists for desired assignments or for relief from active duty after the armistice. Berger and Spahn were convicted of fraud in connection with the examination of applicants for promotion.

The sentence in the case of Lieutenant Davis was not announced. Ensign Beck was sentenced to be stripped publicly of the insignia of his rank, dismissed from the service and undergo 12 years' imprisonment; Berger was sentenced to dismissal and three years' imprisonment; Spahn to dismissal; Casey to be stripped of his insignia, dismissed and serve 12 years' imprisonment; Jones to be reduced to the grade of seaman, sentenced to five years' imprisonment and dishonorable discharge; Jacobs to be reduced to landsman, receive five years' imprisonment and dishonorable discharge.

On review, the five-year sentences imposed on Jones and Jacobs were reduced by the Navy Department to one year.

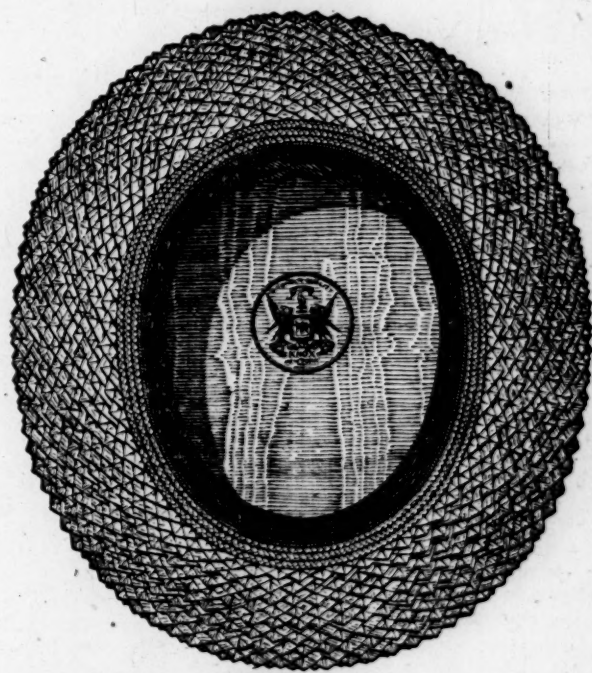
CANADIAN INDUSTRIAL  
CONFERENCE PLANNED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—A national conference of federal and provincial ministers with representative employers and workmen will be held in Ottawa, commencing Sept. 11. At this conference the subject of industrial relations will be thoroughly threshed out. The conference follows on the recommendation of the Royal Commission on Industrial Relations, which recently toured Canada from coast to coast.

It will be held in the House of Commons chamber, and will be open to the press and the public. At the invitation of the Minister of Labor, employers and employees will be asked to select some 60 representatives to be present at the conference.

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## HOG PRICES MADE BY FEW TRADERS

Chicago Provision Market Said to Be Basis of Quotations on Pork Products, and to Be Under Control of the Packers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—"What is the price of hog products based on?" a representative of one of the great meat packers was asked here while the hog market was sharply rising.

His reply was, "On the provision market."

In response to another inquiry, the packer granted that the underlying factor of the provision market was the hog market. His first remark, however, pointed to an influence in the prices of hog products—excepting fresh meats—and to a feature of the marketing of lard, pickled pork, etc., which the public generally knows little about because it has paid little attention to it. This relates to the provision market in Chicago.

### Chicago's Provision Market

The provision market is located in the Chicago Board of Trade. It occupies a rather small space on the same floor as the famous wheat pit and it adjoins the oats market. Its clientele is smaller than that of either of the better known markets. While several hundred animated figures are clustering about the wheat pit, there may be no more than 20 men quietly standing in the provision pit.

The three quoted articles of the provision market are mess pork, short ribs and lard. Outside of these, a number of other things from the hog are traded in privately by men in this market. Future sales take place on mess pork, short ribs and lard, just as in wheat and oats.

Speculation is carried on in provisions, the same as in wheat and oats. The same arguments that are advanced in behalf of speculation in the wheat pit are set forth for the provision market.

### Influence of the Market

Sometimes the provision market exerts quite an influence on prices at other times it does not, say old timers on the board. This view is that the hog market is the main determining factor, but that influences on the provision market at times vigorously affect prices regardless of the hog market.

Chief of the arguments advanced in behalf of future sales is that concerning "hedging." This, roughly, means buying or selling against reverse holdings on the other side of the market, both in the future, so that, however the market goes at that time the operator is protected. Board men refer to hedging as insurance. In the provision market the small packers, having limited resources and not being able to take broad chances, it is said, make considerable use of hedging.

### Packers Said to Control

The predominant factors in the provision market, according to men who have had long experience with it, are the big packers. It is said by some that they quite control the provision market.

Interest of the general public in the provision market is reported not large; interest is said to be mostly professional. The market is used a good deal by exporters, for it is the only provision market in the country, the others having closed during the war. There is a similar market in Liverpool, England.

### Attorney-General's Plans

Attitude on Packer Investigation to Be Determined Soon

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Assistants in the United States Department of Justice who have been going over the evidence furnished by the Federal Trade Commission with regard to the alleged monopolistic control of the meat industry by five big packers will report to A. Mitchell Palmer, Attorney-General of the United States, next Friday. Within a short time after receiving their report, Mr. Palmer said yesterday, a statement of the attitude of the Department of Justice will be made. He indicated that this statement would announce either an intention to prosecute them or a declaration that their activities are within the law. No further investigation is likely to be made and no halfway ground will be taken.

### Investigation of Packers

DETROIT, Michigan.—Operations of the big packing companies and other concerns dealing in foodstuffs are to be investigated by State Attorney-General Grosbeck to determine whether prices are controlled in violation of Michigan's anti-trust law. He says that if investigation showed any combines violating the state laws, an effort will be made to bar them from doing business in the State.

## NAVY YARD WORKERS WILL BE DISMISSED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Because of a lack of funds with which to pay them, employees of the navy yards over the country will be dismissed in large numbers this fiscal year. Assistant Secretary Roosevelt announced yesterday that the present combined force of 25,000 would be cut to 40,000 before next July 1.

Mr. Roosevelt said 1500 men at the Boston yard and 1000 at the Charleston (South Carolina) yard had been laid off temporarily and that perma-

nent reductions at those and other yards would be made soon.

Explaining that appropriations for navy yards were made on a monthly basis, he said some yards already had exhausted their appropriations for this month and consequently found it necessary to suspend some of their forces temporarily. He said the reduction of forces would work a hardship because the navy faced a significant task in reconvertng a large number of former merchant ships, yachts and patrol vessels used during the war.

## REFUSAL TO DEAL WITH ANY UNION

Harvester Company Will Negotiate Only Through Works Councils, Where Organized

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Employees of the International Harvester Company here who are out on strike have presented the conditions on which they will return to work to the company, according to a statement issued by the officials of the company, which is in part as follows:

"The International Harvester Company Monday received demands from a committee claiming to represent a so-called 'federal union' of employees of the McCormick works, Deering works, tractor works and McCormick twine mill which have been idle for about two weeks following the walk-out at the McCormick works on July 15."

"The demands were in the form of an agreement which the company was called upon to sign. They include chiefly the 44-hour week, eight-hour day, double time for all overtime, the closed shop, and a detailed wage scale of from 70 cents to \$1 per hour, all employees not specified to be increased by 45 cents an hour."

"The committee was received by Harold E. McCormick, president, and Herbert F. Perkins, vice-president in charge of manufactures. They told the visitors that while they were ready to receive from them as employees any request or complaint relating to wages, hours, working conditions or other matters of mutual interest, they would not deal with them as representatives of any union."

"It was also made plain to the committee that the company has always operated on the open shop principle, and proposes to continue doing so."

The company in its statement declares that it has an employees' representation plan for the tractor works, Deering works, and McCormick twine works, and that the company will carry on negotiations with employees of those works only through the works councils.

## COURT ARBITRATION REFUSED BY CARMEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island.—Refusal of carmen employed by the Rhode Island Company to accede to court proceedings to end a strike, which has tied up traffic for a week, may lead to "drastic measures for resuming the service," it was said yesterday. The receivers of the company contend that they have no power to submit differences to arbitration, and an arbitration plan whereby the court would have power of review was rejected by the men.

An order from the court requiring that cars be run was said recently to be probable if the men did not accept a settlement. The carmen contend that the strike could be settled by arbitration, and advise appointment of an arbitrator each by the company and the employees, with a third arbitrator to be named by the War Labor Board. They charge inefficiency on the part of the management, and say the receivers could raise money by cutting down salaries, economizing on office space and consolidating car barns.

The receivers say the system is now losing \$48,000 to \$65,000 a month, and that \$2,000,000 a year additional revenue will be needed to meet the demands of the men.

### TAX NOT REQUIRED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The Treasury Department has ruled that where the money from a football game or other collegiate sport is used exclusively in educational work, the 10 per cent war tax shall not be levied. Educational work is interpreted to mean the maintenance of an athletic establishment. The interpretation includes all high schools and colleges where control of the money received for athletic purposes is vested in faculty members. Schools where individuals or organizations of students or alumni have charge of the funds or receive a profit therefrom must continue to exact the tax from their patrons.

One flight up. Take elevator.

## YORKSHIRE STRIKE STILL CONTINUES

Mr. Bonar Law, When Questioned in House of Commons, Says That There Has Been No Resumption of Work Yet

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Tuesday).—The coal strike deadlock in Yorkshire still continues, both parties holding out with a tenacity worthy of a better cause. So far there seems no indication that the end of the dispute may be looked for soon. When questioned in the House of Commons last night, Mr. Bonar Law intimated that the situation in Yorkshire was little changed. There had, he said, been no resumption of work.

When asked if there was any truth in the rumor that there was difficulty in the coal owners and the miners' representatives getting in touch in Yorkshire, Mr. Bonar Law replied that he hoped not. There would be nothing, he said, to prevent a meeting between the owners and men to carry out the agreement come to on Friday.

When asked by J. O'Grady, Labor member from Leeds, whether in the circumstances the government would not itself take steps to bring about negotiations, Mr. Bonar Law replied that they would not allow any technical question to interfere with the efforts to get the men back to work, adding that it must be obvious to every one that having made an agreement with the miners' federation, it was thought that the dispute had been settled.

### Matter Discussed With Premier

He had discussed the matter with the Premier, Mr. Bonar Law said, and they would do all they could not to allow the stoppage to continue.

Meanwhile unemployment is growing in Yorkshire as the works have to close down for lack of coal. In Sheffield alone many thousands of workpeople are now idle and other industrial centers are also suffering heavily.

Monday—After a general discussion with Mr. W. Frowen, secretary of the General Federation of the Colliery Firemen, Examiners and Deputies of Great Britain, and a strong deputation of Yorkshire miners today, who had come to him with the object of soliciting his advice and help regarding those deputies who were unable to come to an arrangement with the mine owners in Yorkshire over the question of hours, Sir Richard Redmayne, Chief Inspector of Mines, stated that having regard to the forthcoming national conference of the deputies' federation to be held in London on Wednesday, he would write to Mr. Frowen conveying his views on the matter. The settlement of the strike is therefore still awaited.

Satisfactory Understanding Desired

Sir Richard, however, feels that it is very desirable that the colliery managers and deputies should come to a satisfactory understanding regarding the hours to be worked by deputies, pending the passing of the hours bill now before Parliament, especially in view of the fact that it is probable that the third reading of the bill will be taken during this week.

Meanwhile the situation in the South Yorkshire coal fields is reported as somewhat improved. As the result of a consultation between employers and employees, 146 winding engine men have returned to work. Nothing is yet known concerning the miners' council meeting.

Herbert Smith, the miners' leader at various meetings, has explained the situation, but no vote has been taken on the question of resumption of work.

### Laborers Strike at Southampton

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

SOUTHAMPTON, England (Tuesday).—Practically all the laborers employed by corporations, except the tram and electricity men, have struck and the latter are expected to follow suit, if the strikers' demands are not conceded. The services of bluejackets have already been called in to work the pumps at the sewage farms.

### Meeting in Leeds Proposed

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LEEDS, England (Tuesday).—The Yorkshire colliery owners have telegraphed to Herbert Smith, president of the Yorkshire Miners Association, proposing a meeting in Leeds tomorrow between the owners and the miners with a view to arranging a settlement of the dispute.

### Work Resumed at Liverpool

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LIVERPOOL, England (Tuesday).—

The Liverpool dock strike was settled last night after a seven hours' conference between the dock board representatives and the men's representatives. The result is a complete settlement under which the work will be resumed today. The effect of the settlement is regarded by the men as greatly in their favor.

## TORONTO METAL STRIKE SETTLED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario.—The strike of the Metal Trades which stands without parallel in this city, involving as it does 7000 men and lasting 12 weeks, has finally been settled, the men returning to work upon a basis of a 48-hour week instead of a 44 as demanded, at a rate of 75 cents an hour. Both men and employers are glad to resume work, as the strike has involved large losses on both sides, the cost to the strikers being estimated at over \$2,000,000 and to the employers at over \$4,000,000 and to the international union considerably over \$500,000. The inadequacy of the strike pay allotted by the International Union is given as the cause of the collapse of the strike.

### Testimony of Winnipeg's Mayor

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

WINNIPEG, Manitoba.—Winnipeg was ruled by the strike committee, and not by the constituted authorities for a period following the riot of June 10, Charles F. Gray, the Mayor of the city, declared from the witness box during the preliminary hearing of the strike leaders cases on Monday. The city was without police control at that time, he said, and at other times during the strike was dependent on the strike committee for fuel necessary to supply bread.

Mr. Gray also declared that John Quinn, an alderman, had inferred that the strike committee was in power by saying that he did not want to hear anything about constituted authority.

Labor leaders on trial yesterday protested against the presence of an armed mounted police officer standing by the dock during the trial. The magistrate said he would continue to stand there, and he also added that some of the accused had not displayed proper respect for the courtroom.

The cross-examination of the Mayor developed a clash with the counsel for the defense, who objected to the severe manner in which the Mayor criticized the police union.

## STRONGER LABOR UNION IS SOUGHT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

LOUISVILLE, Kentucky.—The Executive Council of the Kentucky State Federation of Labor has adopted a resolution requesting Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, to come to Louisville and make an effort to put the union Labor situation on a firm footing.

Unionism in Louisville has never been strong, but recently numerous branches of industry, which it had been previously impossible to organize, have been organized and a number of strikes have resulted.

The unsettlement began with the garment workers' strike last winter.

### SAN DIEGO HOLDS RECORD

NEW YORK, New York.—San Diego, California, stands at the head of a list of 77 American cities in the percentage of returned soldiers placed during the five weeks ending June 28, according to figures made public here yesterday by Col. Arthur Woods, assistant to the Secretary of War, and head of the government's organization for the reemployment of service men.

## MEETING OF TRADES UNIONS IN HOLLAND

International Congress Holds Its Preliminary Public Session Under the Presidency of the Dutch Federation President

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Tuesday).—Under the presidency of Mr. Jan Oudegeest, the president of the Dutch Federation of Trades Unions, the international trade union congress held its preliminary public meeting on Saturday. The president's proposal to discuss the reports from Paris, Berlin and Amsterdam was rejected. Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, strongly opposing the proposal.

No decision was reached as to voting at the congress, it being decided to leave the matter to be dealt with at the congress itself. The president's proposal that a commission should be appointed to examine the financial report of the old Internationale was adopted and the following were appointed as the commission: W. A. Appleton, of England; Mr. Desmoulins, of France and Mr. Scuerch of Switzerland.

### AMSTERDAM, Holland (Sunday)

(By The Associated Press).—At the opening of the international trades union congress today, the statement of the presiding officer, Mr. Jan Oudegeest, president of the Dutch Federation, that the capitalistic systems of all countries were responsible for the war, was vigorously protested by Mr. Tobin, an American delegate, who contended that the monarchistic and militaristic elements of Germany and Austria were solely and entirely responsible.

Mr. Oudegeest said it was intended to discuss measures for checking capitalistic systems in order to prevent a renewal of the devastations of war. "The American" delegates will subscribe to no declarations that capitalistic elements were responsible for the war," said Mr. Tobin.

### Militaristic Elements Blamed

Carl Rudolph Legien, president of the German Federation of Trades Unions, asserted that the militaristic elements of America were just as responsible.

Saturday—The preliminary gathering of the international trades union congress today developed a series of accusations by Belgian, American, English, and French against the German workers for their conduct during the war. This led to sharp recriminations by both sides.

Today's meeting had the purpose of clearing up the affairs of the old trades union internationale and making preparations for a new organization. Before the discussion opened the Belgians declared that they had a mandate to state the grievance of Belgian workers. Mr. Mertens then delivered his indictment, declaring that the German trade unionists had not protested against their military authorities deporting Belgians.

Mr. Legien, in his reply, defended the entire policy of the German trade unionists, which he said had been absolutely correct. Their position had prevented their protesting to the government. Moreover, they had been all the time under the impression that they were fighting a defensive war.

### Mr. Legien's Defense

"We did what we thought was right to help the Belgian workers," Mr. Legien continued. "Instead of protesting publicly we tried to retain

influence with the government and effect ameliorations."

The impression seemed to prevail among the delegates that Mr. Legien's statement constituted a halting apology.

Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, followed Mr. Legien. He recalled that Mr. Legien in the course of a speech had defended the sinking of the Lusitania. He told the Germans that they owed an apology for their actions during the war not only to Belgium, but the whole international organization of workers.

The American Labor leader brought to light a communication he sent to Mr. Legien before the United States entered the war, in which he endeavored to persuade the Germans to protest against the Lusitania incident. This was contained in a letter carried by Count von Bernstorff, who was at that time German Ambassador to the United States, when Count von Bernstorff was recalled. Mr. Legien denied having received the letter.

### German Workers' Attitude

At the end of the long sitting, Mr. Sassenbach, a German Socialist, handed in a resolution containing a statement in explanation of the German workers' attitude during and since the war. This was handed over to a committee for a report, which will be heard on Monday, when a vote on it will be taken. The gist of the Sassenbach resolution follows:

The German trades unions recognized that Germany acted wrongly in Belgium and always condemned atrocities committed; the German occupation of Belgium and the deportation of Belgians was not done with the consent of the German workers, who, as far as possible, during the war, fought against its vandalism. The attitude of the German workers at the outbreak of the war was dictated by the position of Germany. It was their conviction that Germany was fighting a defensive war, which was the opinion of all Germans, including the leaders of the Independent Socialists.

The German workers always had been opponents of war and armament and never gave assent to the government's imperialism. If the resolution continued, at the beginning of the war all had been known that now was known, if the workers had not been misled and betrayed by the government, the attitude of the workers and their leaders would have been different. If the German Labor movement had suspected that Germany was the aggressor, it would, without doubt, have tried by every means to prevent the war. The German workers recognize that the workers of other countries cannot appreciate or understand the several actions of the German workers during the war, but these actions were forced on them by the severe struggle waged by the German Nation.

Many things were done, the resolution says, under the full conviction that right was on Germany's side, that never would have been done by the light of the truth now being brought home. The German workers at the beginning of the war tried to do their duty without wronging the laboring classes of other countries and without falling in their own national obligations.

## EQUAL CHANCES FOR WOMEN ARE URGED

Massachusetts Commissioner of Labor Says It Is Not Enough That There Shall Be Equal Pay for Equal Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—The need of women in industry is not covered merely by the maxim of equal pay for equal work; there must be equal opportunity as well, according to Edwin Mulready, State Commissioner of Labor.

"The theory of the minimum wage is right under the conditions that now exist in industry, and that are likely to exist for many years to come," said Mr. Mulready. "Women are now entering industry in large numbers. This fact, and the privilege of voting by women, will undoubtedly change not only their own attitude, but the attitude of men, as well, for the men must consider now the question of equal pay for equal work, and above all, equal opportunity in every direction."

"If it is true that we shall have a shortage of labor in this country, there is further reason to consider women's place in industry, and among the matters which must receive attention at once is the question of collective bargaining. This applies both to men and women, and it requires no argument to support the statement that individual bargaining by women has demonstrated the futility of that arrangement."

"The State, then, introduces the minimum wage at which working-women shall labor, and after exhaustive study and investigation, fixes the minimum. There are those who argue that establishment of a minimum soon leads to the conclusion, in a practical way, that inasmuch as the State establishes the wage, the minimum soon becomes the maximum. By proper organization and appreciation of the theory involved, this danger will be averted."

### WORKERS WIN STRIKE

RIO JANEIRO, Brazil.—The strike at Pernambuco, which was begun by dock workers on July 22 and which later involved sympathetically other Labor bodies and resulted in tying up all the harbor activities, has been settled, according to dispatches. The dock workers, who had demanded reinstatement of a discharged member of their union, an eight-hour day, increased pay, and better working conditions, gained all their demands.

### SHOE WORKERS SECURE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office

BROCKTON, Massachusetts.—Shoe workers of this city are forming an organization outside the Boot and Shoe Workers Union, which they say, has not treated them fairly. They refuse to accept a charter from that union. Cutters employed in this city receive, they say, \$35 a week, against \$51.50 for those employed in Lynn. They demand an increase to \$44.



## Cool Clothes for Vacation Days

Vacation Days, Week Ends and Holidays afford a most welcome change from the "daily round"—and the clothes a man wears play a big part in making his vacation and holiday enjoyment complete.

The Brill Stores have the kind of clothes we believe you want and really need—clothes that will serve you all summer round. Made of approved, feather-weight Summer fabrics, tailored to wear well, to keep their shape and to feel as cool as they look.

Air-O-Weave Suits from The House of Kuppenheimer—Palm Beach Suits, Mohairs, Tropical Worsteds and other Summer weaves in plain colors and fancy patterns. Styles and sizes for every man. LIGHT IN WEIGHT AND RIGHT IN PRICE—\$12.50 to \$50.00.

Brill Brothers

The House of Kuppenheimer Clothes

1456 Broadway at 42d St. 279 Broadway Broadway at 49th Street 2 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn 125th Street at 3d Avenue 44 E. 14th St. 47 Cortlandt St.

## Embroidery Package Outfits

OUR NEW FALL LINE of Package Outfits has recently been received. Numerous daintily designed garments are represented, including children's dresses, rompers, bibs, etc.; underwear, nightgowns, shirtwaists, sacques and bureau and library scarfs. There is a good variety of excellent materials.

Every package contains the stamped article to be embroidered, either made up or ready for making, with sufficient floss to complete the embroidery. Clear instructions are given and a diagram showing the arrangement of colors and embroidery stitches.

(West Street Side, Second Floor)

## New Fall Line Of Veilings

A SHIPMENT of new Fall Veilings in scrolls, chenille dots and fancy meshes has just been placed on sale. These veilings come in brown, black, navy, and taupe, and the prices range from, a yard,

50c to \$2.50

Nearly all these goods are imported.

We are also showing New Fancy Mesh Veils, in brown, taupe, and navy, with broad fitted taffeta neckbands. Prices, each,

\$2.00 to \$4.50

(Temple Place Side, First Floor.)

T. D. WHITNEY COMPANY

Everything in Linens

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## Two Unusual Summer Frocks at the Usual Price of One

ALL the year round, and the continent over, the Mason Shop is famous for rare values in original Model costumes. But just now there are especially attractive offerings of hot-weather toilettes! Sheer, obnoxious lingerie frocks of net and lace—crisp silken street frocks—exquisite cotton and sport dresses—Mason dresses \$11 to \$69—worth in reality up to \$190! Rarely two models alike.

MAXON MODEL COWNS

1587 Broadway at 45th

NEW YORK



## ALTERNATIVES IN SHIPPING STRIKE

Mr. Justice Higgins of Australian Court of Arbitration Says Union Cannot Have Arbitration and Strike Too

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office  
MELBOURNE, Victoria—If "direct action" wins, the shipowners and community will rue the day. This solemn warning by Mr. Justice Higgins, president of the Commonwealth Court of Arbitration, has had a profound effect in the great shipping strike which has tied up Australian industry during a portion of May and June. This statement will probably mean a fight to a finish.

The seamen have come out on strike rather than accept the services of the Federal Arbitration Court, although they are really fighting the federal government, and not the shipowners, as the government is in control of Australian coastal shipping as charterer. When the president of the Federal Arbitration Court, acting within his powers, summoned both parties to a compulsory conference, he found internal feuds among the leaders of the seamen, and a large section assured him quite frankly that they believed in "direct action," and not in arbitration. In order to meet the position, Mr. Justice Higgins proposed that a plebiscite of the seamen be taken. He formulated the question "Shall the ships be manned forthwith?" and promised that if the ships were so manned he would refer the Log (seamen's claims) into court for arbitration. This proposal was accepted by all sections, but the extremists obtained control, and prevented the ballot from succeeding, only a few votes being cast.

### Supporters of Direct Action

In view of the way exercised by the extremist element led by Mr. Thomas Walsh, the general secretary of the seamen, it is interesting to note that advocates of "direct action" claim that the Arbitration Court has not given seamen what they sought in the past. Last December Mr. Justice Higgins made an award in a dispute between seamen and shipowners. The principal claim of the seamen was for a 50 per cent increase in the rates of pay. At that time the minimum rate for an able-bodied seaman was \$11 a month, with his keep. Mr. Justice Higgins granted an increase to \$12 5s. a month, and pointed out that the abnormal rise in rates for seamen in America and Great Britain had been due, no doubt, to the risks from submarines and to the alarming increase in the cost of living. The absence of the former risk and the comparatively small increase in the cost of living in Australia were mentioned by him, as showing that there was no ground for raising pay in Australia to the extent that it had been increased overseas. The new Log, or claim which the seamen are now making, demands six hours' work as a minimum in port, \$14 a month for able seamen, and improved conditions in regard to accommodation, cleaning of quarters, electric light, baths, etc., also a guarantee of \$500 to be paid to the next of kin of seamen.

In his most weighty and far-reaching statement, following the failure of the plebiscite and of the compulsory conference, Mr. Justice Higgins pointed out that he had assured the men's representatives at the conference that the people of Australia were ready and anxious to see justice done to the seamen who, from various causes, had not until lately received anything like proper treatment. He had even gone so far as to say—so far as one might have to arbitrate could say—that the claims for proper accommodation ought in substance to be granted, and that there appeared to be no sound reason why there should not be compensation for sickness or death as well as for accident. He pointed out also that the seamen had already gained much by arbitration. For example, seamen 10 years ago worked 12 hours for \$7 a month; now, under the awards of the court, they have an eight-hour day at sea and in port, a 48-hour week, 14 days' annual holiday on full pay, and 75 per cent increase in wages. Having summarized the attempts made to induce the seamen to resort to arbitration, which is actually their policy under the constitution of the seamen's union, Mr. Justice Higgins made the following summary and warning:

### Aiming at Justice All Round

"As I diagnose the position, a few active, intelligent men have not control of the machinery of the union, men who probably have had their minds saturated with writing from outside countries, men who hold the fixed theory that nothing substantial can be gained without extreme courses. There seems, indeed, to be a touch of pedantry in applying the counsels of desperation, imported from abroad, to a country like Australia, which is struggling toward a better system for securing justice all round. The doubts as to the jurisdiction of the court, the uncertainty as to what the High Court may say as to an award—have doubtless had something to do with the crisis; but the main cause is to be found in the teachings of overseas theorists. As a result, the two extreme parties in the industrial world have become allies—those who push the claims of the workers regardless of the pain inflicted on the community, and those who have bitterly opposed all measures for the relief of the workers. The former class may not like our industrial machinery—there are many faults—but there can be surely no excuse for holding up the community before all other means for getting what they regard as justice have been exhausted. The attitude of these men

now to the employers is, 'Here are our claims—will you grant them?'

"I can only say that if the employers grant the claims in such circumstances they and the community will rue the day, as in the case of the coal trouble. Those who are in favor of 'direct action' will point to the gains as achieved by their pet policy and the same kind of 'stand and deliver' demand will again be made, and soon. Admiral Clarkson (Government Controller of Shipping) was willing to the very end that the log should be sent to the court for arbitration, but I refused. I adhere to the policy that a union is not to have arbitration and strike too. If I were to arbitrate, and did not grant all that these leaders ask, the men might not man the ships; and I decline to act under such pressure. My hands must be free. But I have adjourned the conference to a date to be fixed, and if other classes prevail in the union I shall be only too glad to refer the dispute in the court for arbitration."

### "Failed to Get Justice"

In reply to Mr. Justice Higgins, Mr. Walsh, general secretary of the Federated Firemen and Seamen's Union, declared that the union was governed entirely by its members, and all the voting was by ballot, so that, he asserted, the president of the court was entirely wrong in stating that the union was governed by a few men. Because the seamen had failed to get what they considered justice from the people of Australia or from the court they had decided to force their working and living conditions under people's notice. The arbitration court had failed them in the past, awarding 11 per cent when they asked for 50 per cent increase, and they had had no intimation one way or the other that the increase which they now sought would even be considered by the court.

As against this statement, however, the president of the South Australian Trades and Labor Council, Mr. F. W. Birrell, said: "I think that Mr. Justice Higgins has taken up a sound position. The Labor movement in Australia has laid it down that arbitration and conciliation is its policy, therefore it cannot have it both ways. That is, it cannot have arbitration and 'direct action.' At present there is a parting of the ways between those who stand for constitutional reform and those who stand for extreme methods, and the workers should support the declared policy of the Labor Party in Australia, which is against revolutionary method." The special significance of this statement, made by a Labor leader, is that in South Australia the seamen are in favor of arbitration and opposed to the extremists.

The present dispute marks a most interesting stage in Australian industrial history. On two previous occasions, first Mr. Hughes, and then Mr. Watt, settled serious coal disputes by what have been considered short-cut methods, involving more or less of surrender to the demands of the miners. Mr. Justice Higgins refers to this in his statement. The shipping strike forces the issue again, and Mr. Justice Higgins has made it extremely difficult for the federal government to yield without serious loss of prestige. Again, there is undoubtedly a force conflict within the union itself, between the extremists and the advocates of arbitration. For the moment the "direct action" section is in control, but should it fall to win the present strike the overthrow of the leaders would seem assured. This internal feud is shown in New South Wales where, at the annual conference of the labor branch of the Australian Labor Party, a motion providing for a socialistic objective was rejected by 127 votes to 112.

There are some—including a section of the daily press of Melbourne—who see in the present crisis a sinister anti-British and anti-Empire movement, which may be loosely termed "Sinn Féin." The I. W. W. and Bolshevik elements have also played their part. No more difficult period has arisen for years, because on the issue will probably depend industrial peace or war for some time to come.

## WHEAT DEAL WITH JAPAN CANCELED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office  
SYDNEY, New South Wales—About \$250,000 sterling was to have been netted by the Wheat Board, acting on behalf of the farmers, through a big sale of 1916-17 wheat to Japan. A dispute, however, arose between Sydney millers and the board as to this particular crop, and the deal fell through.

The board insisted that the millers should grist 25 per cent of this wheat with grain of later crops. The millers demanded the right of rejecting any stocks of which they disapproved. The board refused. The cause of the difficulty is that when this crop was harvested, the board was not as well versed in the proper method of stacking and preserving the grain as it is now. A very large quantity has had to be "reconditioned" before it could be called marketable. The millers claimed that some of the bags of grain were unfit for use.

The government had bread and rolls made of the flour objected to, and gave them away freely to all corners, none of whom found any fault with it. They had it analyzed, with satisfactory results. The reproach once raised, however, could not easily be allayed. The Japanese representatives, wishing, no doubt, to be on the safe side, called the bargain off, and the grain remained in the stacks.

### INTERNATIONAL AIR RACE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office  
TORONTO, Ontario—The prize for the Hotel Commodore international airplane race between New York City and Toronto and from Toronto to New York during the Canadian National Exhibition has been raised from \$5000 to \$10,000 and will be divided into various sums ranging from \$2000 down to

## GENERAL UNREST IN FRENCH LABOR

Tendency Shown to Be Toward Mass Operations in Strikes, While Labor Situation Is Said to Assume Threatening Aspect

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—The fact must be recognized that the Labor situation in France is assuming a most threatening aspect, and that a serious issue comes within the domain of possibility, if not of probability. The practicality, or the desirability, or the necessity, or the urgency of revolution is being discussed in a manner not within the experience of modern politicians. One is aware that correspondents have been voicing these apprehensions in newspapers abroad for some time past. There may commonly be a tendency to exaggeration in such expressions. On the other hand there is another tendency, to pool-pool the idea and treat it as a fancy of a pessimist. Of the two this is the worse fault, for, though it be not so much probability as possibility, the danger certainly exists.

In part, as has to be realized, this revolutionary unrest is the natural and inevitable result of such a war as the world has passed through, and is common to all European countries. In that sense a condition of things in which there is a certain amount of unrest and tendency to violent upheaval should be considered natural, and a matter after all for equanimity. But circumstances have carried the unrest beyond that point, so the need for anxiety is increased.

### Strikes Almost Each Day

When the systems, methods, and processes of revolution are being openly considered and reported upon, as a business that is shortly to be attended to, the case is obviously most serious. It does not appear less so for the fact that, though governmental control of so many departments of life and work in France is still exerted in full measure to the great discontent of the people, there is little evident effort to interfere with these proceedings and publications. On the other hand, the non-Socialist and non-Labor newspapers give the smallest possible prominence to new strikes, of which there are some of a serious character almost every day. Thus there is an appearance of burying the head in the sand. The case had better be understood, and that without any tendency to be alarmist.

In the main this is not exactly a Socialist danger, although the Socialists are highly organized, have been preparing and preaching the necessity for revolution for some time, and are a strong political force, with possibly more cohesion among them than they achieved during any stage of the war, even though there are still very wide differences and keen animosities.

The danger of the moment comes from Labor, which is not exactly the same thing as socialism in France. As was reported in this paper at the time, the Confédération Générale du Travail some months ago developed an idea about becoming more of a political entity and exerting itself as such, instead of being chiefly an industrial organization only. Some sort of a program was prepared, and there were consultations with the Socialist leaders. But the Confédération Générale du Travail was then and is now all for independence, and though there is some considerable overlapping, the administration of the Confédération Générale du Travail is for entire independence. It is now engaged in an effort of intensifying Labor difficulties are arising and being supported in many parts, and it is tackling the government in the boldest possible way with programs, demands, and even veiled threats. In some quarters this is described as political action, it is not, however, a matter of politics

but of economics, although the political idea is to some extent justified by Le Temps in its violent attack upon the movement and procedure in describing it according to the usual formula as a "class" movement.

### Strike Movement Sudden

Consider the facts, and note for text that at the moment of writing there are nearly 250,000 strikers in the Paris district alone, and that, when France is suffering so grievously from the devastation and loss of some of her richest coal fields, the miners of the Pas de Calais, to the number of some 50,000, have stopped work. The strike movement in different departments of Labor was hardly gradual; it was nearly general and sudden, implying close cooperation. The metal workers, of whom there are more than 250,000 in Paris, were the first formidable factor in the case; they had made a demand of the employers for the immediate application of the eight-hour day and an increase of wages, with certain other minor concessions, and now insisted on an immediate answer from the employers' organizations. House painters and glaziers and others adopted the same line and struck, while the masons intimated that they would apply the eight hours' system themselves by ceasing work at 4:30 on the following afternoon and would proclaim a general strike if the employers did not calmly accept the situation.

The case for the transport workers has been particularly irritating. There are chiefly two sections concerned, the omnibus and tramway employees and the staff of the Metro or underground railway workers. Here again, as in practically every other case, it is the application of the eight-hour day and increase of wages that are the strike bases, and mostly it is the former. The street-car and omnibus men seemed to be pacified at the outset, but the Metro men disturbed them again. The employer companies in the former case met the syndicalist leaders and came to terms with them, with the result that at a meeting of the men of the Maison des Syndicats a resolution was passed noting with satisfaction the terms and the friendly spirit of the agreement that had been arrived at, rendering applicable, and for all the services, the eight-hour day, from June 2.

### The Strike on the Underground

The Metro workers, however, were meantime waiting anxiously for a reply to their demands from Mr. Berthelot, the director of the company, and placarded Paris with a statement that the wages of the Metro staff had no relation to the cost of living. Eventually, Mr. Berthelot offered to consider a new pension scheme, but gave no decision on the men's demands for a minimum wage of 450 francs a month and an eight-hour day. The strike began; but by some means a very limited service of trains was kept running, such service being next to useless. Police traveled in every train, they guarded the entrances to the stations, and the trains only stopped at one out of every five or six stations. The inconvenience to the Paris public was at once enormous. The situation was aggravated by the fact that, despite the previous satisfaction of the tramways and omnibus workers, large numbers of these now came out on strike, partly in sympathy and partly under strong pressure of the Metro men, who paraded the streets, boarded busses, forced drivers to return to headquarters, and prevented busses from leaving the same. Pressure was also put on taxi drivers, but these mainly resisted it, and made handsome profits, by running their taxis as omnibuses between certain points, and charging high fares for single seats.

As to the miners, they began by striking in a body in the Pas de Calais, the object being the immediate application of the eight-hour day, and an increase of wages, with a minimum. There was at once danger of the movement spreading over the rest of the coal fields in the north, and the National Miners Federation declared its

intention of calling a general strike throughout the French mining industry unless the Eight Hours' Bill before the Chamber were passed forthwith. Here was threatening, menaces, in concrete form.

This tendency to mass operation and immediate striking spread rapidly in many unexpected directions. The employees of the great popular store, the Magasins du Printemps, were among them, and here the peculiar waywardness which characterizes this movement was strongly in evidence. The employees were delegates met their people and told them that, having interviewed their employers, they were happy to inform them that the eight-hour day, and the method of applying it which had been demanded, had been accepted by the employers at this and all other such establishments.

### Terms With the Big Stores

The delegates said they had scored a great success; in the future such big stores would be opened at 9 and closed at 6:30, with an hour for lunch provided in the establishment. So that the 48-hour week should not be exceeded, on Mondays the establishments would only open at 1 in the afternoon, and a cash allowance would then be made to the employees in lieu of lunch. The revision of wages question would be considered forthwith by all the establishments. It is hardly to be believed that in spite of this the employees of this establishment voted for the strike on the following day. Syndicalist leaders, however, got to work with their delegates, and told them plainly that they were going beyond the reasonable and possible and that their procedure would not do. For the time being the strike announcement was then withdrawn.

Bank clerks, cement workers, navies, wood yard employees, and various other labor sections intimated their disposition to fall in with the movement. It was growing rapidly. It seemed to be on the way toward a general strike. The undercurrents were bad, and there was real cause for anxiety.

### SWEDEN'S CONSTITUTIONAL BILL

By The Christian Science Monitor special Scandinavian correspondent

STOCKHOLM, Sweden—In conformity with the unanimous representations of the standing committee for dealing with changes in the Constitution, both Houses accepted the government bill for a fresh organization of the departments, entailing the combining of the War Office and the Admiralty into one department, the revision of the civil department into a department of communications and a social department, and the erection of a new commercial department.

## MR. CLYNES VIEWS UPON THE LEAGUE

British Labor Leader Says Labor Section Will Unify Working and Wage Conditions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, England—Speaking on the League of Nations recently at Richmond, the Right Hon. J. R. Clynes, P. C., said he believed that the peace terms could not be made to work satisfactorily except through a League of Nations. "I believe," he said, "that the security of the world is to be found in the reconciliation of peoples and in the full acceptance by the people of the world of the underlying principles of cooperation. I attach great importance as one who has been associated with Labor endeavor in this country to the section of the League of Nations which, when established, would deal rigorously with industrial and economic questions. The effect of that would be to make more uniform working and payment conditions for services for the whole world, and to remove some aspects of that competition that cause a difference which on occasions has produced ill-feeling between people and which would be secured by a mere material interest the first cause of a breach of harmony in the relations between nations."

### Value of Delay

Mr. Clynes said the period of delay before hostilities could be commenced and which would be secured by the League of Nations' covenant was an almost absolute guarantee for continuing peace. He had had many years' experience of trying to adjust industrial disputes, and he had known of no question where the two sides had agreed to a period of delay on which there had not been a settlement.

"We look," said Mr. Clynes, "to this section of the League of Nations to form some shield against the vicious and unfair competition in our trade and business which has to be met because of the sweating condition of Labor in other parts of the world." There were some who spoke of the league as being the proposal of cowards who were afraid to fight. They men were as ready as ever they were to risk their skin in defense of their country, but it was because of the consummate folly of war as war that the plan of enduring peace should be supported. They would like this league to reflect popular democratic feeling; there ought to be in it representatives of democracies and parliaments as well as the appointed

statesmen or delegates and diplomats acting for cabinets or governments. In that way people would be kept in closer touch with the work of the league.

### No Enforced Military Service

There were two enduring results he wanted to see from the League of Nations. He looked for an immense reduction of the armaments of the world, as one of the first blessings. He hoped also to see the complete abolition of the world over of any form of enforced military service. "Conscription we accepted," said Mr. Clynes, "as one of the passing necessities of the later stages of the war, but I think we may turn with confidence and certainly to the men of this country to supply us in future years upon the lines of voluntary service with any number of sailors or soldiers that may be needed for national or international service."

As to the reduction of armaments, Mr. Clynes said that it was right to tell the German Nation of the blessings that would accrue to them by turning from the manufacture of munitions to peaceful pursuits, it was reasonable that they should themselves practice what they preached.

### HELPING CANADIAN FARMERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

REGINA, Saskatchewan—Arrangements have been concluded between the railways, the provincial governments of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta, and the Dominion Government by which live stock and feed in drought areas of the three prairie provinces can be shipped free of charge. The railways will bear one-third of the cost and the Dominion and provincial government a third each. In order to secure shipment of hay and straw free of freight, the applicant must be a farmer or rancher and unable to pay the freight on feed required for his stock. His statements must be supported by affidavit and certified by the secretary-treasurer of the municipality or the banker. He must furnish in his application a statement showing his land, live stock and crop for 1919, price of hay he is buying, and he will not be allowed more than 70 tons of hay or straw free of freight, nor more than 2½ tons per horse or cow, or more than half a ton per sheep actually owned by him. No certificate for free transportation of feed will be issued for feed supplied by vendors where profits or handling charges appear excessive or the prices above the market. This will benefit the small stock owner but leaves the large rancher with many head of cattle and sheep to help himself.

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Night Gowns of Crepe de Chine, lace trimmed.	4.95	Night Gowns of fine Nainsook, trimmed with lace or embroidery.	1.50 and 1.95
Envelope Chemises of Crepe de Chine, tailored or lace trimmed.	1.95 and 2.75	Envelope Chemises, embellished with lace or embroidery.	1.00, 1.50 and 1.95
Bodies of Washable Satin.	1.00 and 1.95	Step-in Chemises of fine Nainsook, lace or embroidery trimmed, open or closed drawer models.	1.50 and 1.95
Bloomers of Washable Satin.	2.95 and 3.50		
Night Gowns of Flesh Color or pure White Nainsook of sheer quality—tailored model.	1.00	Bloomers of Flesh Color Batiste.	75c and 1.00

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regularly 6.75 to 10.75

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## NEW SOCIALIST PHASE IN FRANCE

According to Majoritaires, Socialists Extend Fraternal Hand to German People as Well as to "Republic of the Soviets"

Previous articles on the above subject appeared in The Christian Science Monitor on July 18, 19, 21, and 22.

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—The first beams of morning light broke into the hall in which the Socialists were closing up the business of their special national congress and making the final decisions of many fateful decisions which may be remembered for a long time to come. These Socialists, bent upon the formulation of their après-guerre attitude, and the adoption of their program, had then been engaged in session from the previous evening, and the business was of too much consequence, too fateful, for it to be passed or rejected en bloc, as is often done at the tail end of congresses.

Some of the remarkable and significant circumstances of the situation, particularly the rise of the Kienthians or most advanced section of the Left, the annexation of the Longuet Party as they saw their new position of majority being threatened, and the tendency of all Socialists to move more to the Left, as it were, even Albert Thomas and his men not being exempt from such a generalization, have already been dealt with, and the program as proposed by the special commission—a strongly worded program contemplating revolution and signed among others by Thomas—has been described. This was the time for decision and confirmation.

### Electoral Program Accepted

Léon Blum, who was rapporteur of the commission of resolutions, came forward with the news that this body had accepted in its entirety and without any textual alteration the electoral program prepared by the special committee appointed for the purpose, and which has already been published in The Christian Science Monitor. This was henceforth to be known as the party program. But Mr. Verfeuil, the midway man between the menacing Kienthians and the Longuetian majority, brought forward another program prepared by himself and his friends, which was somewhat stronger. "We are dragging along with us," said he, "the bullet of victory which has poisoned our country." These words were strongly protested against by some sections of the congress, particularly the old Majoritaires. Verfeuil, however, does not mince matters. He said plainly that what he and his like wanted was the "peace without victory" that President Wilson had suggested, and that peace would not have unchained "the imperialism and nationalism in which we are taking part."

However, as will be remembered, the new party program is itself strong enough for most Socialists of quite advanced views, and it was a revelation to people who thought that there was little movement in the party or likelihood of great development when the signature of Albert Thomas was seen to be appended to this document which contemplated early revolution and the manner of it, the dictatorship of the proletariat as an interim arrangement, and so forth. Curiosity was expressed as to what Citizen Thomas would have to say for himself when the time came for him to make remark upon his action. He said little, but what he did say was pointed, and the assembly found with great satisfaction that he was not retreating from his new position.

Mr. Lorient, chief of the Kienthians, and Mr. Mistral had unburdened themselves when, amid a hush of expectancy, the one-time Socialist Minister of Munitions rose, and at once proceeded to explain why he had signed the program. He had done so, he said, because it did not condemn the policy that he and his friends had followed for four years. In the same way it admitted the thesis of the dictatorship of the proletariat foreseen by Karl Marx, by Engels, and by Mr. Jaurès, when the specific form that was aimed at was the democratic republic.

Mr. Thomas' Move to Left

"The struggle of the classes is no longer presented from the same angle

as before the war," he said, and in that pregnant remark was his excuse and his reason for his new line of Socialist policy and the evident move on his part toward the Left. Jean Longuet, leader of the new Majoritaires, successor of Albert Thomas, and but yesterday his keenest Socialist rival, hastened to give the friendly hand to Mr. Thomas in his advance toward them. He said that in the name of the new Majoritaires he offered congratulations all round on this admission. Despite the fulminations of Mr. Lorient and the complaints of Mr. Verfeuil, the congress thought the program prepared by the committee was quite strong enough, and with 1394 votes adopted it, giving only 296 to the Verfeuil proposition, and 245 to one put forward by Mr. Lorient.

The debate on general policy that followed, explaining the line that Socialists are to take in the near future, was especially interesting. Paul Faure, of the new Longuetian majority, explained at great length a manifesto or declaration that he and his friends of the Minoritaires, now become Majoritaires, had prepared, and which he submitted to the congress as a resolution. Referring to the Peace Conference, this declaration said: "The French Republic owes an honorable and just peace to the German Republic. The Socialist Party extends a fraternal hand to the German people. It condemns the crushing pretensions which, under the pretext of material reparations, tend to nothing less than to reduce the German people to slavery by the odious prolongation of the detention of prisoners of war, the establishment of unlimited economic servitude, and the demand for indemnities increased to the point of absurdity. It greets the German Republic, and declares that it is entirely with the true German Socialists who courageously endeavor to give the real Labor and Socialist complexion to their revolution. It bows before their heroes, and will not cease to honor the memory of Karl Liebknecht, Rosa Luxemburg, and Kurt Eisner, who have crowned with the martyr's laurels three lives wholly devoted to the struggle against empire and to the liberation of the universal proletariat."

And after this declaration goes on to greet the Russian revolution, the republic of soviets, with a vehement protest against all political intervention. "The Socialist Party," it continued, "recalls in the same way that its thinkers, from Karl Marx to Jaurès, have always recognized the necessity of the dictatorship of the proletariat on the morrow of the triumphant revolution. This latter had naturally the need of force, not only to establish itself and accomplish its work, but to shatter the inevitable attempts of the counter-revolution."

Again this declaration, saying the things that it was considered wiser not to say in the official party program, continued, "The struggle between the classes calls for unmitigated opposition to bourgeois control, condemns all participation in the exercise of this control under whatever form it may be presented, involves the systematic and symbolical refusal of the military and civil credits and the whole of the budget, and the absolute autonomy of the Socialist Party as the political party of the working classes, excluding naturally all possibility of alliance or electoral coalition in the case of a first or only ballot. It is with the preoccupation of reestablishing the real unity of doctrine and action of the proletariat that the party declares to those who do not recognize these ideals, and particularly to the members of Parliament who may continue to vote for the credits of bourgeois governments, that they will thus be putting themselves outside their party."

### Question of the International

Some of the last utterances and transactions of this remarkable gathering, as the dawn began to peer through the windows upon Socialist men and women who, despite their night of argument, were still capable of enthusiasm and excitement, were noteworthy. Louise Saumonneau, unrelenting as ever, again urged unceasing opposition to the new Majoritaires, the Longuetians, whose policy she declared to be unintelligible, and Mr. Mayeras again, as many a time before, murmured almost piteously that all was confusion, and more confusion still. When he said that during the war, as always before, he had been for national defense, he was loudly interrupted from various quarters, and, with some show of disdain, he gave

up the attempt to speak. Very interesting was Mr. Grumbach, an Alsace-Lorraine delegate, who is not one of the advanced section. He said that, without the victory of the entente, there would have been no German revolution, and the Russian revolution would not have succeeded without the defeat of Germany. If he fought the bourgeoisie, said Mr. Grumbach, he also fought bolshevism.

Most of the congress wondered what the Thomasites and the Renaudetites would do in regard to the Blum declaration when it came to voting on it. They announced in due course that they would just abstain. The declaration as a motion was then adopted by 962 votes against 232 which were given to a Lorient motion. The number of abstentions totaled 789. Last of all there arose the question as to which International was to be supported. The Longuetians called for the maintenance of the party in the second, but on condition that it purged itself of some too halting and weak features; Mr. Mayeras was for the second International also, but unconditionally, while Mr. Lorient and the Kienthians, of course, were for the third, or Communist, International of Moscow. Result: Longuet, 894; Mayeras, 777; Lorient, 270. The members of the congress filed out into the still and silent Paris morning, knowing that for all of them a new era had opened, and that French socialism had definitely marked out for itself a new way which might be of all importance to much more than socialism alone.

## FRANCE PROJECTS ELECTRIC RAILWAYS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—In December, 1917, the Orleans Railroad Company asked the State to concede to it important waterfalls in the Higher Dordogne and some of its tributary streams in the region of Bort, on the borders of the departments of Corrèze and Cantal. In order to give weight to its demand, the company presented a plan for the electrification of the southeastern part of its line, carrying out of which would absorb the energy produced in the projected hydro-electric works.

The gross power of these works would amount to about 100,000 horsepower. The projected electric railroad might embrace as much as 3000 kilometers, or about 40 per cent of the entire line. The principal directions interested are from north to south: Chateauroux to Montauban; Limoges to Agen; Brive to Toulouse; Montluçon to Aurillac and Neussargues; and from west to east: the three transversal lines which actually divide the traffic of Bordeaux-La Rochelle toward Lyons, Saint Etienne, and Switzerland, to which would be added the great alteration proposed by the company between Limoges and Saint-Germain-des-Fosses.

The execution of this vast program depends upon the passing of the bill conceding the falls to the Orleans Company. It will necessarily take a long time to effect this transformation, which will cost several millions of francs and which will free about one-third of the locomotives of the company.

The principal advantages are: (1) Speed, which can be increased from 40 to 50 per cent on long stretches, and can be greatly increased even on the sharpest curves; (2) the increase in the carrying power and the comfort of passengers; (3) the increase in the strain on the tracks—trains of 220 tons could be increased to 700 tons. And, last but not least, the electric plants of the projected line would free the State from an annual purchase of 900,000 tons of coal in other countries.

## HOUSING PROGRESS IN GREAT BRITAIN

Mr. Bonar Law Urges the Speeding Up of Building to Minimize Unemployment

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—A housing conference at the Central Hall, Westminster, has just taken place between members of the government and the representatives of local authorities. Mr. Bonar Law drew attention to the presence of certain elements of revolutionary tendency that were present in the country, and urged prompt action in the speeding up of building in order to minimize unemployment, a fertile and natural source of discontent.

Dr. Addison, president of the Local Government Board, announced that there was an ample supply of building materials available through the Ministry of Supply, and that he welcomed every recommendation calculated to assist the local authorities in getting to work. Sir Robert Horne, of the Ministry of Labor, said that the problem of unemployment was grave. Five months of war had created more aspirations than half a century of peace, and it was necessary to do everything possible to encourage work.

### Rents of Subsidized Houses

Many members spoke as to the difficulty of fixing rents for the state-subsidized houses, some recommending a standardized rent, but this, as Dr. Addison was prompt to point out, was impossible, and to obtain an economic rent for houses being built under present prices was utterly impracticable. The meeting was much interested in the question of raising the local loans, many people stating that it would present great difficulties, others holding the opinion that there was plenty of money in the country and that it was a feasible proposition. Mr. Bonar Law promised full consideration of all the questions brought forward.

Another aspect of the building of houses was presented at a large conference held by the National Cooperative Federation League. The object of the meeting was to raise the sum of £1,000,000 in order that the workers should build their own houses, buy their own land, manufacture their own furniture, and compete on equal terms with capitalists. The president of the league, Mr. Thomas Pugh, was very optimistic as to the success of the venture, and in a vigorous speech he urged the great necessity for rapid production.

### Fifty Years of Strikes

For 50 years, he remarked, we have wasted our substance on strikes, while the capitalists have got the benefit. He asked for a cessation of sectional differences and told his audience that the workers should compete legitimately with capitalists, but upon a cooperative basis. All sorts of different workers must unite, from clerks and teachers to physical workers, who would pay a shilling a head subscription to the federation. Five million members, it was hoped, would be obtainable, and the Vigilance Committee was to keep watch upon the govern-

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Doekin Meteor	Novely Printed Satins
Faile Canton Crepe	Satin Striped Voiles
Satin Manteaux	Novely Printed Georgettes
Trico de Soie	Jacquard Kumi Kuma
Mirror Crepes	Printed Outdoor Satins
Novau Willow Satin	Autumn Tinted Ribbettes
Crepe Charmeuse	Dama Brocade Crepes
Suede Cashmere	Lyons Novelty Silks
Satin Charmeuse	Como Brocade Satins
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## FRESH ACTIVITY OF IRISH NATIONALISTS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland.—Since the rebuff of the Irish-American delegates in Paris, there has been a recrudescence of Nationalist activity in the Midlands. The possibility of the re-creation of the Irish Party, it is rumored, is being discussed now that it is clear that the settlement of the Irish question by the Peace Conference is, to say the least, unlikely. The older class of Nationalist has never regarded Sinn Fein as likely to last. As has been so often said, the farmers' sons flocked to the Sinn Fein standard in order to escape conscription with a salute to their conscience. As landholders they do not like the close alliance between Sinn Fein and Labor. The Labor councils of the workmen in the towns have no sympathy or interest in politics of any sort. Another interesting point is the opening of co-operative stores controlled and financed by workmen, to offset what they regard as "profiteering" by shopkeepers.

At a Sinn Fein meeting in South Westford the chairman, who was exploring the Nationalist lack of unity, was interrupted with "Why can't you do something for the country besides talking?" Sinn Fein has done nothing for the country. Another speaker, who reminded his hearers that Sinn Fein's fight for independence had been handed down by the O'Neills and O'Donnells, drew forth the interjection, "They were not from Spain anyhow."

## COMING FLIGHT FROM BRITAIN TO AUSTRALIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The Royal Aero Club has issued the official rules for the £10,000 prize offered by the Australian Government for a flight from Great Britain to Australia. The flight must be accomplished in an aeroplane or seaplane in 720 consecutive hours, and must have been completed by midnight on December 31, 1920. The complete aircraft and all its component parts must have been entirely constructed within the British Empire, and the start must be made from either Hounslow Aerodrome or Calshot seaplane station. The rules differ from those forecasted in the decision that there shall be only one control, at Singapore, where all competing craft must alight for purposes of identification. The following entry for the prize has been received: Bert Hinckler, Sopwith Dove biplane, 80 horsepower Le Rhone engine.

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## HEARING IS RESUMED IN CHRISTIAN SCIENCE EQUITY CASE

## TESTIMONY HEARD BEFORE A MASTER

Official Report of the Proceedings Is Given by This Newspaper as Transcribed From the Notes of Official Stenographer

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Hearings of the suits of the Board of Trustees of the Christian Science Publishing Society v. the Christian Science Board of Directors and J. V. Dittmore and of J. V. Dittmore v. the Christian Science Board of Directors resumed before a Master in the Supreme Judicial Court of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts yesterday.

In accordance with the notice printed in this newspaper May 21, The Christian Science Monitor gives space below to a verbatim report of the proceedings, exactly as transcribed from the notes of the official stenographer.

TWENTY-FOURTH DAY

Room 422, Court House, Boston, Massachusetts, July 29, 1919.

The Master—Are you all ready?

Mr. Dane—Yes, Your Honor. We have nothing further from Mr. McKenzie. There was a paper which was produced and marked for identification yesterday. I offered it as an exhibit. At the request of other counsel it was held up until this morning. I would like to have that marked as an exhibit.

The Master—What is there to be said about that?

Mr. Thompson—The reason why it was held up was because the stenographers had taken it away for copy.

The Master—I remember about it. But what about this morning?

Mr. Thompson—I have not had a chance to get it back and compare it. If I could only get it back I could compare it and settle the matter in a very few minutes.

The Master—Is it here now?

Mr. Thompson—I did find, by looking at a letter that was in the printed record and which was said to have been put in through Mr. Eustace—I did find certain differences between that and the document offered by Mr. Dane, which indicates that Mr. Eustace's letter is not a correct copy, as indicated by the letter produced by Mr. Dane.

The Master—Let us see where the letter is now. Do you know where it is now? I am informed that all the papers have been returned to counsel.

Mr. Thompson—It has not been returned to me. That was a paper that I put in myself from my own files, a copy of a paper that came from Mr. Dittmore's files. If it has been returned to other counsel it has not been returned to me, and it should have been returned to me.

The Master—Let us get it now before we forget about it.

Mr. Dane—Mr. Whipple has it in his hand.

Mr. Thompson—That is not the paper. That is the paper that you offered.

Mr. Dane—Yes; that is the paper I offered.

Mr. Thompson—The paper I want is that letter of Feb. 14 which I introduced from Mr. Dittmore's private files.

Mr. Dane—Here it is (passing a document to Mr. Thompson).

Mr. Thompson—Oh, that is it. Now we have it. When Mr. Whipple gets through looking at it I will—

The Master—Do I understand that you are waiting for Mr. Whipple to complete his examination?

Mr. Thompson—Yes. He will have done it in just a moment.

Mr. Whipple—Is Your Honor waiting for me?

The Master—Yes.

Mr. Whipple—While that is being looked over, I will ask if it will serve Your Honor's convenience to have a printed copy of the record?

The Master—Is that volume 2?

Mr. Whipple—It is not volume 2. The Master—What page does it begin with?

Mr. Whipple—It begins at 1, and runs from page 1 up to page 477.

The Master—I have one here that begins with 1 and runs to page 310.

Mr. Whipple—This is page 477; it carries it a little further.

The Master—I have been promised a second volume of this.

Mr. Whipple—Instead of making a second volume, they have carried it along in one volume, because it did not seem worth while to make the volume so small.

The Master—I think that I have made certain pencil memoranda in this case.

Mr. Whipple—Then I think that it would be an advantage if we had a second volume, and I shall be glad to have the second volume bound up separately in that way, rather than to keep adding to it, because we frequently do make memoranda on the copies that we have. Very well, Your Honor; we will have shortly a second volume made up.

The Master—Could you not begin with page 311?

Mr. Whipple—Yes, sir.

The Master—I understood that that was going to be done.

Mr. Whipple—So did I.

The Master—It is of no great importance, except as a matter of convenience.

Mr. Whipple—Mine is also page 310. Then begin the second volume from that.

Mr. Thompson—If Your Honor please, I have now compared, hastily but fairly accurately, the letter of Feb. 15, 1916, produced by Mr. McKenzie and marked for identification "Exhibit 719." For identification I will exhibit 324, printed record page 318, introduced in evidence

and said to have come from the files of Mr. Neal—said by Mr. Krauthoff to have come from the files of Mr. Neal. The two are not absolutely identical. Some of the changes made in pencil or otherwise indicated in Exhibit 719 produced by Mr. McKenzie do not appear to have been made in the letter introduced in evidence, but substantially the two are alike.

The Master—Does it make any difference for our present purpose whether they are alike or different?

Mr. Thompson—Only as bearing upon the credibility of Mr. McKenzie, that is all.

The Master—Mr. McKenzie has given his testimony in regard to that paper. He said what it was, and what it was a copy of. Now, it is open to you, of course, hereafter to point out that his testimony was wrong, if it was wrong, to a greater or less extent, and to show to what extent.

Mr. Thompson—Yes.

The Master—But why should the paper not go in as an exhibit?

Mr. Thompson—I do not know why it should not now.

The Master—Nay desires to interrogate further in regard to it?

Mr. Thompson—No.

The Master—The paper may be marked. What is the number?

Mr. Bates—Exhibit 719 was the mark for identification.

[The paper previously marked Exhibit 719 for identification, L. W. R. addressed to the Christian Science Board of Directors, dated Feb. 15, 1916, is now admitted in evidence as Exhibit 719, L. W. R.]

The Master—What next?

Mr. Bates—Mr. Merritt, will you take the stand?

The Master—Do you want that Exhibit 719 copied into the record?

Mr. Dane—No; we do not think it is necessary.

Mr. Whipple—It hardly seems worth while to put it into the record, if Your Honor please, since we have one or two almost identically like it.

The Master—If there is no objection, it need not be copied into the record.

Edward A. Merritt, Sworn

Q. (By Mr. Bates.) Your full name, please? A. Edward A. Merritt.

Q. And you are one of the directors of the Christian Science Church? A. Yes.

Q. And one of the defendants in this case? A. Yes.

Q. How long have you been a director? A. A little over two years.

Q. And you became a director July 12, 1917? A. July 19, 1917.

Mr. Bates—I offer from the directors' record—

The Master—Something that has not gone in?

Mr. Bates—Yes, Your Honor; the 1917 and 1918 minutes, page 24:

"Thursday, July 19, 1917.

"Because of the importance of pending matters requiring the attention of a full board, it was upon motion of Mr. Stewart, seconded by Mr. Dickey, voted that Mr. Edward A. Merritt of Brookline, Massachusetts, be elected a director of The Mother Church to fill the vacancy on this board caused by the passing away of Mr. McLellan. Carried unanimously.

"Mr. Merritt thereupon entered the meeting and took his seat as a director."

[The record of the meeting of the Board of Directors of July 19, 1917, from which the foregoing extract is read, is Exhibit 720, R. H. J.]

Q. And you have served as a director since that time? A. Yes.

Q. When did you first become interested in Christian Science, Mr. Merritt? A. In the year 1887.

Q. And where were you living at that time? A. In Marquette, Michigan.

Q. And have you been interested in it ever since that time? A. Yes.

Q. What positions, if any, have you held in connection with the movement? A. I have held the position of First Reader in the Church, Second Reader in the Church, Publication Committee for five or six years, a member of the Board of Lectureship, a trustee and a director.

Q. And when did you first become a member of The Mother Church? A. In March, 1894.

Q. And when did you become a practitioner, if at all? A. In 1901.

Q. Have you been a practitioner ever since? A. Let me change that—1894 a practitioner.

Q. And you have been a practitioner since that time? A. Yes.

Q. When did you become a trustee of the Publishing Society? A. Feb. 1, 1917.

Q. And how long did you serve as a trustee? A. Until Aug. 1, 1917.

Mr. Whipple—If you will pardon me, I did not catch the statement as to when he became a trustee.

Mr. Bates—Feb. 1, 1917.

Q. And you continued until what time? A. Aug. 1, 1917.

Q. Have you had any other business in recent years, Mr. Merritt, than that connected with Christian Science? A. Yes.

Q. And what business had you been engaged in? A. I was with the Cleveland Stone Company, of Cleveland, Ohio, for about 30 years.

Q. And, just in brief, tell us what the Cleveland Stone Company is. A. Well, it is a large corporation, producing building stone and grindstones, etc.

Q. And a corporation that has several million dollars' worth of capital? A. Yes.

Q. And does several million dollars' worth of business a year? A. Yes.

Q. And what was your relation to that company? A. I was secretary and treasurer.

Q. And—

retary and treasurer, and continued until July 15, 1917—1915.

Q. And you then retired? A. Yes. Q. And have you been a director of that company? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And are still a director of it? A. Yes.

Q. And have a large interest in the company? A. I have an interest, yes. Q. And when you retired in 1915, for what purpose did you retire?

Mr. Whipple—I pray Your Honor's judgment.

Q. Well, whether or not it was to go into other business, or simply to retire and take life more comfortably?

Mr. Whipple—I object to that. We are not concerned with Mr. Merritt's private concerns.

Q. Were you a retired business man after that time—

Mr. Whipple—That I object to.

Q. —until you became a trustee of the Publishing Society? A. No, I didn't have any—

Mr. Whipple—Wait one moment.

The Master—I do not think that that can do us any harm.

Mr. Whipple—No, no harm, but we do not want to inquire into Mr. Merritt's private concerns.

Mr. Bates—Well, I happen to want to. You may answer the question, His Honor says.

Mr. Whipple—We are not concerned with what you want.

The Master—Whether he is in business or has retired from business, I think is a fair inquiry.

The Witness—I retired voluntarily on July 15, 1917, and intended to enter the practice of Christian Science, and I was called to the Lecture Board before I had that opportunity.

Q. Well, who called you to the Lecture Board? A. The Board of Directors.

Q. Did you become a lecturer in Christian Science? A. Yes.

Q. And whereabouts? A. Throughout the United States.

Q. Yes. And how long did you continue as a lecturer? A. I was elected for one year from July 1, 1916.

Q. And why did you leave the Board of Lectureship, or under what circumstances? A. Because I was elected a trustee.

Q. Of the Publishing Society? A. Of the Publishing Society.

Q. Have you at any time been president of The Mother Church? A. Yes, June, 1915, for one year.

Q. I think you referred to having been the Publication Committee at one time. What publication committee was that? A. When the Committee on Publication was started I was appointed as committee for the State of Ohio.

Q. And you served in that capacity how long? A. Five or six years.

Q. Now, while you were trustee, Mr. Merritt, which was from Feb. 1, 1917, to July 12, 1917, did the Board of Trustees—A. I served until Aug. 1 as a trustee.

Q. Until Aug. 1. During that time did the Board of Trustees elect any editor or business manager?

Mr. Whipple—Just a moment. We have had the entire record about the business managers and editors. Why should we ask witnesses about this?

Mr. Bates—We have had a record, and I am now going to show that we have made it a complete record, by showing that there was no election by the trustees during that time.

Mr. Whipple—Well, the records do not show that there was. There was no occasion for it.

Mr. Bates—No, but they do not show that there was not, necessarily.

The Master—I think that he may answer.

The Witness—Please repeat the question.

[The question is read as follows: "During that time did the Board of Trustees elect any editor or business manager?"]

A. No.

Q. Was there any election of an editor or business manager during that time by anybody? A. Yes.

Q. By whom? A. The Board of Directors.

Mr. Whipple—Just a moment. How can he know? He was not a member of the Board of Directors. We have gone into all those matters on the record, and why take time by repeating?

Mr. Bates—I shall not take, Mr. Whipple, but a very few minutes of time if you do not interrupt me. If it is all in I do not see any reason why you should be disturbed, or you ought not to be.

Mr. Whipple—It is not disturbing me at all.

The Master—If it is all in, why should we have it again?

Mr. Bates—Your Honor, I do not think that it is all in.

The Master—Very well.

Mr. Whipple—Well, then, we should have the record of it. This gentleman was not a member of the Board of Directors, and he knows nothing about what they did.

Q. Did you receive a notice from the Board of Directors of the election of an editor and business manager at the annual meeting of the board in June or July, 1917? A. Yes, sir.

Mr. Whipple—Now, just a moment. If there is any such notice, it has already been put in.

Mr. Bates—I think it has not been put in. We propose to put it in in due time. First I have a right to ask him if there was such a notice.

Mr. Whipple—If there was such a notice, why not put it in?

Mr. Bates—I asked him if there was such a notice.

Q. Was there such a notice received by the Board of Trustees? A. Yes.

Mr. Bates—Will you produce the notice, Mr. Whipple?

Mr. Whipple—We have no such notice, and there was none sent.

Mr. Bates—Will you allow me to present the copy of it, of June 4, 1917?

Mr. Whipple—That has already been put in.

Mr. Bates—If you can give us the exhibit—

Mr. Whipple—Mr. Krauthoff did this much better; he put this all in.

Mr. Bates—Thank you. I am glad you found an opportunity to pay a compliment to Mr. Krauthoff. It is the first time you have spoken a generous word about him during the whole trial.

Mr. Whipple—I have paid him repeated compliments, as Mr. Krauthoff knows. No one has been more appreciative of his genius than I have been.

The Master—No doubt both of you appreciate that all this takes up time.

Mr. Bates—Yes, Your Honor.

Mr. Whipple—He is the man who first started—

Mr. Bates—And I object to this statement being injected into my examination.

The Master—If that has been marked already as an exhibit, why put it in?

Mr. Whipple—I do not think it has been put in as an exhibit. I could not find that it was an exhibit last night in my examination.

Mr. Whipple—Then you did not look hard enough for it.

Q. Can you identify that as a copy (passing a paper to the witness)? A. Yes, it is a true copy.

Mr. Bates—

"Trustees of The—"

Mr. Whipple—I pray Your Honor's judgment. That is already in. Why should it be read in again?

The Master—I understood—

Mr. Bates—I think, Your Honor—

The Master—It wasn't already in.

Mr. Bates—I do not understand that it is. Mr. Whipple at first stated that there was no such notice.

Mr. Whipple—I said we had none, as we put it in.

Mr. Bates—No, you did not state that until afterward. Now, if your memory is faulty the first time it may be faulty the second time.

Mr. Whipple—My memory was not at fault.

Mr. Bates—Yes, you said you had received no such notice.

Mr. Whipple—Pardon me. I said we had no such notice in our possession.

Mr. Bates—Well, may it please the Court, I will read this, because I do not know if it has been put in evidence. If Your Honor thinks it has, I do not wish to read it again.

The Master—I have no means of determining that question except by the mark upon it. If it has been put in, it will have an exhibit mark.

Mr. Bates—There is no mark upon it.

Mr. Whipple—It is quite possible that another copy was used.

The Master—You have called for the original, now desire to introduce a copy in evidence?

Mr. Whipple—Yes, Your Honor.

The Master—Inasmuch as the regular course of proceedings requires that you show it to counsel—

Mr. Bates—I have shown it to Mr. Whipple.

The Master—They have seen it?

Mr. Bates—They have seen it.

The Master—Then the only objection to putting it in is that it has already been put in?

Mr. Whipple—Yes, Your Honor.

Mr. Bates—I see no exhibit mark on it, and I shall let it go in.

Mr. Bates—

"Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society,

Boston, Massachusetts.

"Dear Friends:

"I am instructed by the Christian Science Board of Directors to inform you that at the annual meeting of the board, held today for electing officers, in accordance with the provisions of Article XXV, Section 4, of the following-named persons were elected, respectively, editors and manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society for the ensuing year:

"Editor, Journal, Sentinel, and Der Herold, Mr. Archibald McLellan.

"Associate editors, Journal, Sentinel, and Der Herold, Mrs. Annie M. Knott, William D. McCrackan.

"Assistant editor, Der Herold, Theodore Stanger.

"Editor, The Christian Science Monitor, Frederick Dixon.

"Manager, The Christian Science Publishing Society, David B. Ogden.

"With all good wishes,

"Sincerely yours,

"Corresponding Secretary for the Christian Science Board of Directors."

[The copy of letter of which the foregoing is a copy is marked Exhibit 721, R. J. M.]

The Master—Is it not true that we have had that notice, but the action of the board?

Mr. Thompson—Yes.

Mr. Bates—I think that we have had the record before.

Mr. Whipple—The notice, if Your Honor please, has been marked as an exhibit, and we will tell you in just a moment what the number is.

Mr. Thompson—That has gone in.

Mr. Bates—If you are able to do that, we have no objection to its being struck out.

Q. What was done with that notice, Mr. Merritt, if you remember, when it was received? A. I think Mr. McKenzie read it and passed it over to the business manager in order to place the names on the pay roll.

Q. And no other action was taken? A. No.

Q. What were the relations of the Board of Trustees to the Board of Directors at the time that you were a trustee?

Mr. Whipple—That I object to.</



for the use of the Church, or asked the directors for it? A. No authority besides that request from Mr. Swan, that I know of.

Q. And who presented Mr. Swan's request? A. Mr. Dittmore.

Q. Then, so far as you know, there was never any request from anybody except a suggestion from Mr. Swan that they might offer the use of the Church?

Mr. Thompson—If Your Honor please—

The Master—Governor Bates, my views about leading questions I have stated many times, and in order to save interruption and delay and objection, couldn't the form of the question be—

Mr. Bates—I think, Your Honor, that that was a leading question, but it was after I had endeavored to get all the conversations there was, and I simply wanted to clear it up by that one general question. I think, perhaps, it rests well enough as it is.

Q. Now, Mr. Merritt, coming down to the time of your becoming a member of the Board of Directors—

Mr. Bates—And here Your Honor will recall that there were a large number of joint meetings, or quite a number of joint meetings, between the Board of Directors and the trustees, and a large number of communications passed. I am not going into details—

The Master—For what purpose?

Mr. Bates—I am not going into details in these matters. I am only going to ask questions to bring out one or two special matters; but my reason is because the witness' testimony would be simply cumulative on what is already in.

Q. I wish to come down, Mr. Merritt, in connection with the controversy that led to Mr. Rowlands' dismissal, to the meeting of Feb. 3, and ask you for the conversation that took place at that time, now only so far as it related to the trustees' attitude toward the Manual—Feb. 3 of the present year, which was the first meeting after the so-called understanding had been reached between counsel.

Will you state what, if anything, was said at that time in regard to the trustees' attitude as to the Manual?

Mr. Whipple—By whom, please?

Mr. Bates—Well, I will have him tell that when he states it.

A. Mr. Eustace declared that the trustees had always obeyed the Manual and considered that they should always do so, in connection with the Deeds of Trust. Mr. Rowlands reiterated that. I do not think Mr. Ogden spoke about it, but he assented thereto.

Q. Do you remember whether or not in that meeting at that time, Mr. Eustace made any statements in regard to Mr. Dittmore?

Mr. Thompson—What meeting are you speaking of, Governor?

Mr. Bates—Feb. 3.

The Master—A conference, wasn't it?

Mr. Bates—A conference between the two boards.

The Master—Feb. 3, 1919?

Mr. Bates—1919.

Q. With particular reference, Mr. Merritt, to an alleged New York visit?

A. Not at the meeting of Feb. 3, that I remember.

Q. Do you remember some statement being made at one meeting in regard to that matter? A. Yes.

Q. Can you tell me which meeting it was? A. I am under the impression it was Feb. 11.

Q. And what was stated, if you recall, by Mr. Eustace at that time? A. Mr. Eustace declared in rather severe language that the action of Mr. Dittmore was not warranted.

Q. Well, have you repeated the language so far as you can recall it? A. Why, he said it was damnable.

Q. And did he state what action he referred to? A. The action of Mr. Dittmore going to New York and consulting with a coterie of men in New York regarding the Publishing House affairs.

Mr. Thompson—You mean what he said?

The Master—I understand he is quoting Mr. Eustace.

Q. Have you quoted that so far as you recall it, Mr. Merritt? A. Yes.

Q. Did anybody make reply to Mr. Eustace's statement in regard to that matter? A. Mr. Dickey said, "Well, Mr. Eustace, that is a matter for the Board of Directors to take care of, and please allow us to do that," or something of that nature.

Q. Now, coming to the joint conference of Feb. 10, do you remember what took place at that conference? A. I should have said Feb. 10, not 11, for this.

Q. Do you remember anything else that took place at that conference? A. Feb. 10, yes. Mr. Dickey said, "Now, inasmuch as we agreed upon the directors taking over the cards for practitioners, nurses, and churches, and that matter was all closed up on the meeting of Feb. 3, and there was a very harmonious feeling, we believe it is proper now to bring before you the two other points that have been under discussion, namely, the final authority on editorial policy." I have forgotten for the moment the other point—and to this Mr. Rowlands objected as being something that would not be conducive to perpetuate the harmonious relations growing out of the meeting of Feb. 3, inasmuch as the attorneys had advised that we confer weekly. Mr. Dickey replied that we intended to confer, but we should confer upon specific points, and these were very important. Mr. Eustace objected strenuously to our action and would not agree that they should be considered in a definite manner that is, for an immediate conclusion, but that we should continue our meetings and endeavor to work them out. There were many other subjects brought out at the meeting, but I don't recall just what they were now.

Q. Do you remember whether or not anything was said in regard to the attitude of the field? A. Yes.

Q. What was stated in regard to that? A. I think Mr. Rathvon brought out the point that the field was very much concerned regarding the attitude of the trustees, and were becoming much worked up, because the directors were receiving letters from the entire field of a derogatory nature to the trustees, and that the directors would like to put a stop to it if it was possible to do so.

Q. Was that a true statement made by Mr. Dickey, in regard to receiving these letters from the field and their being wrought up—A. Yes.

Q. In regard to the matter, did you at any time so personally to the trustees to see if they could be induced to adjust this matter in any way? A. I did.

Q. And when did you go? A. Why, I have forgotten, but it is on the records of the trustees' minutes.

Q. The records of the trustees referred to your having come to see them on Feb. 18? A. That was the date.

Q. And was that after Mr. Dickey's suggestion, which is also in evidence, that it was the duty of the directors to go and see if they could not in some way adjust this matter without resort to the courts? A. Yes.

Mr. Whipple—If Your Honor please, I wish Governor Bates would observe Your Honor's suggestion about avoiding recitative on his part.

Q. Did you have a conference on Feb. 18 with the trustees? A. I did.

Q. And what, if anything, was said at that conference?

Mr. Thompson—Feb. 18. You mean what year, Governor?

Mr. Bates—The present year.

A. I went to them for—pardon me.

Q. That was Feb. 18 of the present year? A. Yes. I went to them for the purpose of endeavoring to have the trustees do something.

Mr. Whipple—I pray Your Honor's judgment; he is stating the purpose. Q. State what you said, Mr. Merritt.

Mr. Whipple—And he is asked for the conversation.

Q. To the trustees, rather than what your purpose was.

A. I said to them that I had been working constantly upon the question of the controversy, which had assumed a very acute nature, and that it appealed to me, after our meeting of Feb. 3, that all of the allegations which were made against the trustees by the field during that interim from Feb. 3 to Feb. 18, could properly be adjusted if the trustees would make an open statement affirming or denying the allegations which the field was making, and in would place the matter before the field in an honorable way, and that they could very properly, in my estimation, sign such a statement, and let it run on for six months or a year, and if they found at the end of that time that it was impossible to work with the directors in that manner, they could again take up the question which had been stopped, or would have been stopped, by their statement.

Mr. Eustace—no, Mr. Rowlands said that he did not think it wise for them to sign anything of any nature, but they would be willing to consider my proposal. I also took up the question of their attitude towards Judge Smith at that meeting, and told them of my idea of Judge Smith's attitude, and that he was friendly towards every one of them. They received what I said silently, made no response. That was about the net result of the meeting.

Q. What was the situation in the field at that time, Mr. Merritt?

Mr. Whipple—I pray Your Honor's judgment.

The Master—That is a rather broad question, is it not?

Mr. Bates—Well, I had not had time to limit it before the objection came in.

Q. What was the condition in the field in regard to this controversy, Mr. Merritt, at this time?

Mr. Whipple—That I object to.

Q. What was the situation?

The Master—Is it not obvious—it seems so at present to me—that that question would only bring out the witness' opinion upon a subject where any one man could have only partial knowledge?

Mr. Bates—I will ask this question, if Your Honor please, and withdraw that.

Q. Whether or not the board were receiving a large number of letters from the field in regard to this controversy?

Mr. Whipple—That I object to.

Mr. Bates—I am asking for the fact.

Mr. Whipple—The fact is not of any consequence unless you have the letters, and we—

Mr. Bates—If you want the letters we will put them in.

Mr. Whipple—and the letters are not admissible.

Mr. Bates—Well, the fact is admissible.

Mr. Whipple—If you were getting letters from the field it was because through your lecturers and others you had been engaging in propaganda.

The Master—I do not think that that statement is helpful, Mr. Whipple. I must say.

Mr. Whipple—Very well, Your Honor. I object to it.

The Master—His account of the conference brings out that there were statements at the conference as to letters coming in from the field. Now, I think that it is proper to give him an opportunity to state whether that is true or not, if it is desired.

Q. Well, I will ask you, Mr. Merritt, whether or not the statement that you made in regard to the letters coming in from the field—whether or not your statement in regard to that was a true statement—the one that you made to the trustees, and the one to which you have testified? A. It was.

Q. Now, were you present at the meeting on March 17 when the Rowlands resolution, dismissing him from the trusteeship, was adopted? A. Yes.

Q. Before we take that up, I will ask you, were you also present at the meeting of March 11? A. Yes.

Q. When the trustees handed in their statement, which is already in evidence. And then on March 17 you were present when the Rowlands resolution was adopted. Did you vote for that resolution? A. I did.

Q. Will you give your reasons for voting for that resolution?

Mr. Whipple—I pray Your Honor's judgment.

The Master—I am at the moment unable to see how it is admissible.

Mr. Bates—I should think, Your Honor, that it was one of the fundamental issues in this case as to whether or not Mr. Rowlands was discharged for sufficient reason. Now the statement of the directors as to the reason why they voted for the resolution would certainly go to disclose what actuated them at the time. There is also, of course, the question of good faith which has been raised, upon which it seems to me it is eminently material.

Mr. Whipple—The trustees attempted to rectify their reasons, and I assume all the reasons which occurred to them, with the resolution. These ex post facto and newly discovered reasons are hardly helpful.

Mr. Bates—These, I think, are hardly of that nature, Mr. Whipple. If you will wait and hear them you will perhaps be able to characterize them with more truthfulness.

Mr. Whipple—Perhaps they were not, but they had counsel to assist them in stating the reasons which they gave.

Mr. Bates—That has not appeared.

The Master—Let me see if I am sure just how this question stands. The vote shows, does it not, a number of reasons—

Mr. Bates—Yes, Your Honor.

The Master—for the discharge voted? Is it your purpose to have him go over all those? We may assume that if he voted for that resolution, among his reasons, part of them are those stated in the resolution, may we not?

Mr. Bates—I assume that they were.

The Master—Well, why should he state those over again?

Mr. Bates—I think, Your Honor, that if he were allowed to answer the question he would not add any reasons except what are in the resolution. On the other hand, I do not understand—

The Master—What advantage should we gain?

Mr. Bates—I do not understand that he is restricted to the reasons which were given in the resolution, nor do I understand that he is bound by the whole of them. It is sufficient that his reasons were sufficient for voting for it. But if Your Honor thinks—

The Master—I am going to assume that if he voted for that resolution he voted for it for the reasons set forth in the resolution, until I hear something to the contrary.

Mr. Bates—I will waive the question.

Q. Mr. Merritt, did you notice any change in the attitude of the Board of Trustees toward the Board of Directors after Mr. Rowlands became a member, and if so what?

Mr. Whipple—That I object to, if Your Honor please.

The Master—Change in attitude? Shall we not get into a good deal of dispute about what is meant by "attitude" there?

Mr. Bates—Well, Your Honor, they object to the general questions, and they object to the specific questions. The specific questions they object to on the ground that they are leading, and they object to the general questions because they are not. Now, I do not think that we shall get very far afield if the witness answers this question.

Mr. Whipple—We have not objected to any of your questions because they were not leading. There is scarcely one that you have put that was not leading, in spite of your sanctimonious manner of stating your own virtues.

Mr. Bates—My remarks were addressed to the Court, and I think that it would be wise if you addressed yours to the Court.

Mr. Whipple—I have.

The Master—I am in considerable doubt about asking him a question like that—the change in the attitude of the trustees. It may get us into trouble, I think.

Mr. Whipple—May I add the suggestion that he was not a member of the Board of Directors at all until Mr. Rowlands became a member of the Board of Trustees, so that he was not in a position to observe that attitude?

The Master—Have we got everything that passed, everything that was said or done?

Mr. Bates—I do not think we have, Your Honor.

The Master—Well, so far as we can judge of attitude, must it not be judged from things said or done?

Mr. Bates—Well, I should have followed the question by asking him to give specific instances of what he was referring to, but I thought that the general question was proper first as a foundation for the specific question.

The Master—I am going to admit the question subject to objection, on your statement that you mean to follow it up by specific instances.

Mr. Bates—Will you answer the question, Mr. Merritt? A. I noticed a change after the meeting of Aug. 12, and thereafter.

Q. And what was the change?

Mr. Whipple—Well, I pray Your Honor's judgment. That is not what—

The Master—This brings him to specifically, does it not?

Mr. Bates—Yes, Your Honor.

Mr. Whipple—No, I thought it was to characterize.

The Master—Would this meet your purposes, to ask him for what he noticed, what indications of a change in attitude he noticed?

Mr. Bates—That would be perfectly satisfactory to me, Your Honor.

Q. What indications—

The Master—The fact that I suggest the question does not prevent objection to it, of course.

Mr. Whipple—I understand that the whole matter goes in subject to our objection.

The Master—Yes, but there may be a further objection to this particular question, for anything that I know.

Mr. Whipple—No; I think that it is such an improvement on the Governor's that I do not object to it.

The Master—Ask that question.

Mr. Bates—I readily admit that His Honor improves every question that he states.

Mr. Whipple—I did not suppose that you would admit that anyone impinged on your claim of perfection.

Mr. Bates—There is only one party that has put in a claim of perfection in this case, Your Honor, and that is the honorable gentleman who represents the trustees.

Mr. Whipple—That is the tu quoque retort, which is never very effective.

The Master—Let us get the question.

Mr. Bates (to the reporter)—Will you give the question as framed by His Honor?

The Master—I do not think that I framed it fully. I threw out what I thought might be a hint of what I had in mind as a proper question under the circumstances.

[The question suggested by the Master is read by the reporter as follows: "Would this meet your purposes to ask him for what he noticed, what indications of a change in attitude he noticed?"]

Q. What indications of a change in attitude did you notice?

Mr. Thompson—After Aug. 12.

Mr. Whipple—A change of attitude in whom? In Mr. Rowlands?

The Master—That refers back to the former question, where a change in attitude was inquired about. Can you remind us, Governor Bates, what that change in attitude was?

Mr. Bates—He stated that after a certain time in August there was a change in attitude on the part of the trustees—

The Master—That is what I thought.

A. I noticed that Mr. Rowlands' attitude toward the directors was one of a kind of resentment, which had not appeared previous to the meeting on Aug. 12, and coupled with that, it seemed to me—

The Master—Mr. Merritt, I am going to ask you if there is a possible chance that if he voted for that resolution, what indications of anything of that kind on the part of Mr. Rowlands did you notice?

Mr. Whipple—May this answer, so far as it went, which is not anything specific, be stricken out?

The Master—I think that I shall strike it out, yes.

Mr. Whipple—Yes.

The Witness—Well, up to that time we had a very pleasant relationship. Then from Aug. 12—

Mr. Whipple—Up to what time? We haven't got that time yet.

The Witness—Aug. 12.

Mr. Whipple—Of what year?

The Witness—1918. Then from that time, our meeting of Sept. 4 and Sept. 11, he evidenced a position taken against the directors as though the directors were endeavoring to dominate the trustees—

Mr. Whipple—Now, if Your Honor please, I move that that be stricken out.

The Master—What did he do or say that indicated to you anything of that kind?

The Witness—He declared that he would not concede any authority by the Board of Directors regarding final authority on editorial matters. There were three or four other specific points which I do not recall at the present moment, but it led me to believe—

Mr. Whipple—I move that that be stricken out, if Your Honor please.

Mr. Bates—The last sentence I have no objection to being stricken out.

The Master—You do not want that, do you?

Mr. Bates—No.

The Master—It may be struck out.

Mr. Whipple—And I ask that it be not printed in the record.

Mr. Bates—Strike it out. Let it disappear from the record.

Q. Do you remember Mr. Rowlands' manner at the time of the auto incident that was mentioned? A. I do.

Q. Was that in August? A. Aug. 12.

Q. Won't you describe his manner of discussion or statement at that time?

Mr. Whipple—Now, I pray Your Honor's judgment.

The Master—Oh, I think—

Mr. Bates—I think, Your Honor, that that comes in under the part of the resolution which described his assertiveness—his self-assertiveness.

The Master—If there are any facts regarding Mr. Rowlands' manner, I think that the witness is entitled to state them if he desires—facts that he noticed himself.

A. In answer to the chairman's question to the trustees, why did you purchase an automobile? Mr. Rowlands was spokesman for the trustees, and he became very angry; he raised his hand—

The Master—You are now describing his manner, you understand.

The Witness—He raised his hand above his head, and brought it down upon his knees, declaring that the directors had no right whatever to ask such a question of the trustees. He raised his voice; he sat upon the edge of his chair to get nearer to the table; his face flushed in evident violent anger, and he said that he considered that in asking such a question of the trustees the directors were treating the trustees like children.

Q. Do you recall his manner at any other meeting, joint meeting of the two boards? A. Yes.

Q. When? A. At the meeting of Sept. 11.

Q. State what you noticed at that time. A. Well, I thought he became angry again. He did not expostulate as he did on the previous occasion, nor make gesticulations, but the subject called forth from him a vehement statement against Mr. Dittmore.

Q. Do you recall what the statement was? A. No, I cannot give the language.

Q. Can you give the substance of it? A. As I recall it, he declared that Mr. Dittmore had no right to go into the publishing house or get information from employees behind the backs of the trustees—something of that nature.

Q. Was there any other time that his manner seemed to be that of an angry man, or when you noticed particularly his method of discussion? A. There were two other occasions. One

was—I think it was Feb. 21—one of the meetings in February.

Q. And what did you notice at that time? A. I noticed that he took exceptions to something, as he said, that one of the directors had required of him, and became angry over it, as I thought.

Q. And what made you think that he was angry over it? A. Well, because he talked in a loud voice and his face flushed and he had the appearance of it.

Q. Do you remember any other instance? A. The other instance I referred to was at the meeting of March 17, when he was dismissed. He said what I interpreted to be a threat, and while he did not have the real appearance of anger in the sense of the manner in which he conducted himself before, he was very much worked up, I thought.

Q. Did you ever have any talk with Mr. Rowlands in regard to his business and the time that would be required of him as trustee? A. Yes.

Q. When did you have that talk?

A. Well, it was on the day of his election to the trusteeship, about the 28th of July, 1917. He was elected to become a member on the 1st of August of that year, and I asked him if he intended to come to Boston and get rid of his business and be a real trustee. He said that that was his intention. I asked him how long he thought it would take him and whether he would be able to be present at the trustees' meetings during the interim. He said he thought perhaps it would take several months and that he would come and go from his place of business to Boston, and thought he would be able to take care of it in that way.

Q. Did he put any limit on the time as to when he expected to be able to give his time to the trusteeship? A. Only in a general way, by saying several months. I got an idea that it would be about the first of the year before he would be able to give his entire attention to the trustees.

Mr. Whipple—I would like to have that statement stricken from the record.

The Master—You do not want that in—"I got an idea."

Q. Was there any time put by him in the—A. Not specific.

Mr. Bates—I will have this all stricken out, Your Honor, after I have inquired, unless it should stay in.

Q. Was there anything said by him that led you to think that he would be ready to take up his duties as trustee by the first of the year, and give his entire time to it?

Mr. Whipple—We must object to that. He has stated the conversation. It isn't of any consequence what inference he made from it.

Mr. Bates—I asked if there was anything said by him. That is what I am asking for.

Mr. Wh



income or small, Mr. Merritt? A. Well, it was comparatively small.

Q. It wasn't a financial matter of great magnitude, then? A. They were not put out for the purpose of making money, particularly.

Q. But there was some profit on them? A. Yes.

Q. Or would be if they were purchased? A. Yes.

Q. The question was as to the wisdom of putting out such pamphlets to the field to accentuate the attention of the reading public to them? A. Yes.

Q. That was the thing to be considered. On that you as a trustee wanted the concurrence of the directors? A. Yes.

Q. The third you mentioned was whether there should be an increase in the price of the periodicals? A. Yes.

Q. Well, that was a pretty serious step, wasn't it? A. Very.

Q. On the part of the trustees? A. Yes.

Q. If the field didn't approve and the purchases fell off the Publishing Society might find itself in a very serious condition financially? A. If, yes.

Q. A very grave loss might occur? A. Yes.

Q. Again, here was a matter of business judgment, likely to affect the income which would go to The Mother Church? A. Yes.

Q. Just the sort of matter we mentioned a moment ago, where a prudent trustee, contemplating a matter of that sort, would like in advance to share the responsibility with the beneficiary? A. Exactly.

Q. Instead of going ahead on his own responsibility? A. Yes.

Q. But of course, as you know, in the ordinary case of a trusteeship, no matter how much the trustee consults with his beneficiary, ultimately the responsibility is that of the trustee? A. I thought it was with the directors.

Q. No, I am not talking about this case, you know. I am talking about the case of the ordinary trusteeship. That is, no matter how much he consults with his beneficiary it is the trustee who is finally responsible for what he does? A. Yes.

Q. And is held responsible, as he knows very well, when he is called into the Probate Court to settle his accounts? A. Yes.

Q. You know that? A. Yes.

Q. But of course he likes to get in advance the assent of his beneficiary? A. Yes.

Q. Because that sort of protects him against criticism? A. Yes.

Q. You agree with that, don't you? A. Yes.

Q. As a general proposition? A. Yes.

Q. The next was the employment of a New York artist in the make-up of the front page of the Sentinel and of The Monitor? A. Yes.

Q. That was not a very important matter one way or another, was it? A. No.

Q. The question as to whether it was good judgment to change what the field had become accustomed to in regard to periodicals? A. They had consulted with this man the year before, or perhaps a little longer before that time, and it was a matter of getting his further judgment upon some change that was to be made.

Q. That is right. And it was thought wise to talk it over with the directors? A. Yes. They concurred with the directors on everything while I was there.

Q. Yes, of course. And they did on this? A. Yes.

Q. Who put this up to the directors—the trustees? A. Yes.

Q. Who put up the question of the purchase of the printing press? A. The trustees.

Q. Who put up the question of increasing the price of the periodicals? A. The trustees.

Q. Then I should think that the directors concurred with the trustees when the trustees made propositions—shouldn't they? A. They surely did.

Q. Yes, that's it. You were reversing it the other way, because I suppose when you became a director your point of view was reversed—you were looking backward instead of forward? A. It was not; it never has been reversed, Mr. Whipple.

Q. It never has been? A. No.

Q. You were fortunate in your position in that you did not get a new angle of view. A. I did not.

Q. I congratulate you. A. Thank you.

Q. Now, you say there were no conferences on the question of salaries? A. There were conferences on the question of the salaries of employees of the publishing house.

Q. I thought you said that there were not any. A. Not on the question of the salaries of appointees, while I was trustee.

Q. I see. Now, the salaries of the employees of the publishing house, if they were large, affected the income? A. Very much.

Q. If they had too many, or too high-priced, as a matter of business judgment, the income would thus be reduced, or might be? A. Yes; but that was not quite the idea, if I may explain—

Q. I won't venture to ask you to explain now. I am asking you to assent to the proposition which I put. A. Yes.

Q. Because if it were a mere explanation, Mr. Merritt, I would not object for a moment, but so often— A. Well, it won't hurt anything.

Q. —but so often these explanations run off into argument. But, really, you are so candid about these things, that if you want to explain that, I am going to suggest that you do it, because I think that you have been pretty frank in your statements. A. Well, it was only a matter of having both lists of salaries in the church and in the publishing house conferred.

Q. Coordinated? A. Coordinated.

Q. Yes. I am glad that I asked you to explain, because I think you were very candid, and it was a real explanation, and not something under the guise of one.

Mr. Bates—Why fill up the record with all your comments?

Mr. Whipple—Well, don't get restless, Mr. Bates.

Mr. Bates—I am not restless, but we are paying the bills.

Mr. Whipple—Oh, no, you are not. Well, if you are, you ought to.

Q. Now, you said there was a conference with the directors regarding the situation left by the death of Mr. McLellan? A. Yes.

Q. That was the next thing you mentioned? A. Yes.

Q. Well, of course that was quite a shock? A. It was.

Q. The sudden death of a prominent leading man? A. Yes.

Q. Surely those in authority would confer about it? A. Yes.

Q. You had to fill a place as editor of the journals and also of the leading position in the Board of Directors? A. Yes.

Q. And they wanted you to go on to the Board of Directors? A. Not in a leading position, though.

Q. No, because you were too modest. They knew you would fill it very effectively, but they wanted you to go on to the board? A. Yes.

Q. And you consented? A. Yes.

Q. Now, you say—I think I have covered now the series of things that you remembered of there being conferences—but now, Mr. Merritt, speaking generally with regard to conferences, whether the ultimate authority of determining questions for the publishing house rested with its trustees or with the directors, coordination, cooperation, friendly conferences on every subject of importance were desirable, were they not? A. They were.

Q. Absolutely essential? A. Yes.

Q. That's right. So the fact that there were conferences, friendly, an attempt to cooperate and coordinate, or coordinate their activities, was a proper thing, no matter where the ultimate decision was to rest, whether with the directors or the trustees? A. You don't want me to explain that, do you?

Q. No; I want that answer. I don't want that—well, I want the answer first, and then we will see about the explanation. It was perfectly proper, wasn't it? A. Yes.

Q. And desirable? A. Very.

Q. No matter who was ultimately to decide? A. No.

Q. What? A. No matter.

Q. No matter who was ultimately to decide. Therefore the fact that there were friendly conferences is a fact merely showing that the boards, without a question as to who ultimately decided the question, were getting along very well together, and in a way forwarding the best interests of the movement? A. Absolutely.

Q. That shows it? A. Yes.

Q. What did you want to explain? A. I wanted to explain that it seemed to me that the trustees wanted to take the bit in their own teeth.

Q. Well, now, you see that that is a sort of a prejudicial, argumentative statement, and it is such a departure from your entire manner heretofore— A. But it was so evident!

Q. —as to lead me to think that you are affected. A. Well, but it was so evident, Mr. Whipple, that you couldn't get away from it.

Mr. Whipple—Well, I will not ask to have that stricken from the record—

Mr. Bates—I wouldn't; you asked for it!

Mr. Whipple—Oh, no, I did not ask for it, but I could see that Mr. Merritt wanted a little mental relief; he wanted to get something off his mind. Now we will go on with putting questions that bear on the case, and it is always a good idea to let a witness get something off his mind when he feels it very strongly.

Q. Well, the next thing you were asked about was the salaries of the directors. A. Yes.

Q. So you consulted legal counsel to see if you could increase your salaries? A. Yes.

Mr. Thompson—What kind of counsel, Mr. Whipple?

A. Wouldn't you have done so?

Q. Oh, you must not ask me questions, Mr. Whipple.

Mr. Whipple—I should, but they say that lawyers are not bound by the Manual.

Q. Now, you consulted legal counsel. Now, you must have had some doubt, then, if you consulted legal counsel about the propriety of your increasing your salaries, didn't you? A. That is a very astute way of putting the question, but—

Q. Oh, no. Just answer it astutely, or some other way. You must have had some doubt? A. I didn't think that it was a matter so much of doubt as to get the true opinion from those who we thought would be able to give it to us.

Q. Yes. Was there any question that the services that you were rendering were commensurate with an increased salary? That was not what you asked a lawyer about, was it? A. No.

Q. The board itself could decide as to whether, judging the activities of men in business life, they were receiving as much for what they were doing as they ought to have—you didn't need any lawyer for that, did you? A. No.

Q. You could make up your own minds whether the services that you were performing for the Church merited as much as \$10,000? A. Yes.

Q. You didn't need any help on that proposition? A. No.

Q. You, as a business man, with all your experience, knew more about that than even your distinguished counsel, didn't you? A. No, I wouldn't say that.

Q. Didn't you? Well, you have more knowledge of what business men get for business work in business enterprises, than some lawyers, anyway? A. Perhaps.

Q. Yes. So it must have been something else that you wanted to ask the lawyers about? A. Yes.

Q. Yes. You bore in mind that the sacred and inspired Manual of Mrs. Eddy, one that had her approval, that never had been changed, that was existing and of binding force when you went to the lawyers, read as follows: "The salary of the members of

the Board of Directors shall be at present two thousand five hundred dollars each annually." That is so, isn't it? A. That is so.

Q. Yes, when you went to the lawyer about it. Well, now, that by-law has not been changed, has it? A. No, it never will be, I suppose.

Q. No, it never will be. The by-law approved by your great Leader. A. Yes.

Q. Sacred and inspired. A. Yes. Let me tell you something—

Q. No, no, no; don't tell us anything. We are talking about Mrs. Eddy now. Don't break in with anything that is otherwise than serious. A. Yes.

Q. And that was left by her as a legacy to her church, that by-law among others? A. Yes.

Q. And you went to the lawyer about it? A. Yes.

Q. Now—A. Are you going to leave that question there? I would like to tell you something about it.

Q. Well, I don't doubt that you would, but Mr. Dickey wanted to, too, and I supposed that when his counsel reexamined him they would ask him something, but they did not, and apparently they are not going to give you a chance. But we have got it in. You got two lawyers' advice about it, and you had the Manual right before you. So I think that if you explain what it will have to be under the direction of some other interrogator. You would just as lief wait, wouldn't you? A. If you insist.

Q. Well, I guess I will. Well, now, you said you noticed a sort of attitude of the board of trustees after Mr. Rowlands came on the board—that is the question that was put to you? A. A year after.

Q. Oh, it was not till a year after. And it was after Mr. Ogden was on the board, too, wasn't it? A. A year after, yes.

Q. Well, I see. The question was whether you noticed something after Mr. Rowlands came on the board, and there was a sort of implication that Mr. Rowlands had done something. You noticed it about the whole board, didn't you, a year after? A. Yes.

Q. And what you noticed was the first thing you mentioned was that none of them would concede the final authority of the directors? A. Yes.

Q. Well, now let me ask you—A. That was one thing.

Q. —can you state, from your experience as a director or as a trustee, any actual, real thing that the directors ever asked the trustees to do, or to cooperate in doing, that the trustees didn't do—I mean any real thing—not signing papers, and admitting authority, and things like that, but any real, practical thing—can you name one? A. Why, they exploded all of the pleasant relationships which had preceded the meeting of Aug. 12 between the two boards.

Q. You see, you will agree that that is not a fair answer. That is an inference. We should retort that the directors exploded them, and we would not get anywhere. You understood my question, didn't you—any practical thing as to the administration of this trust that was suggested by the directors that the trustees didn't assent to? A. I don't remember any.

Q. Well, that's it. It would look, then, as if you split on a theory. A. No, I think not.

Q. Now, perhaps not. But there was no practical thing that you requested their doing, or suggested their doing, on which there was any split—any real thing—was there? Well, you have said not, and I won't press it. A. Isn't motive a real thing?

Q. Well, it is not a practical thing like buying a printing press. A. No.

Q. Now, as to the manner, what you said about the manner of Mr. Rowlands, generally speaking you found Mr. Rowlands a pretty mild-mannered gentleman, didn't you? A. Fine!

Q. Rather a genial, friendly man? A. Yes.

Q. Of most agreeable manners and temperament? A. A splendid gentleman.

Q. Yes. A business man of rather high type? A. I did not know him as a business man particularly, but from all I have heard I think he is.

Q. Well, you can judge that, with all your experience—A. I judge that he is.

Q. And wouldn't you say, on your judgment, that he is a business man of a pretty high type? A. Yes.

Q. Well, now, let us see what he did. When Mr. Dickey attempted to reflect on the Board of Trustees because they had bought a Franklin automobile—do you know what it cost? Did you inquire, or didn't they get as far as finding out? A. He didn't give us a chance to get that far.

Q. That's right. But it was not an expensive automobile, was it, an expensive type? A. I don't know. Ask Mr. Dittmore.

Q. Was he the man that—

Mr. Thompson—The cheapest kind there.

Mr. Whipple—The cheapest there is.

Q. They bought this automobile so that they might have it for the economy of time, if their time is worth anything, in getting about, both the trustees and the employees—when that criticism was voiced at the directors' meeting Mr. Rowlands' rather mild manner deserted him for the moment, didn't it? A. Yes.

Q. Every evidence of a virtuous indignation? A. Rather an explosion.

Q. It was so contemptibly trivial that it ought not to have been brought up between two boards charged with the responsibilities of these two powerful boards—too trivial? A. I think he used that language among some other.

Q. In substance. And he said that if the directors really objected he would buy one himself? A. He may have. I don't remember his saying that, but there was an explosion going on. I don't remember it.

Q. Well, you heard Mr. Dickey testify to it, that Rowlands said he would buy it himself and pay for it himself if there was any criticism? A. Yes.

Q. Didn't you think that it was

pretty cheap business? A. No, because of the question.

Q. All right; all right, if you didn't. How long had it been since you had increased your salaries under the advice of counsel from \$2500 to \$10,000—how long had it been since you had passed that vote? A. Why—

Q. A few months? A. Yes, six or eight months.

Q. And still you didn't think this criticism of their getting the cheapest kind of automobile that they knew about that they could get was pretty poor business? A. But there was no criticism.

Q. Oh, wasn't there any criticism? A. No.

Q. Oh, there wasn't any? A. That was not the question.

Q. Oh, what was the question about the automobile? A. Mr. Dickey asked the trustees the reason for the purchase of the automobile.

Q. I see. Yes. Now if I may interrupt, you had just been advised by distinguished counsel, Judge Smith, and lawyer Governor Bates, to make inquiries frequently as possible, hadn't you? A. No, not before that time.

Q. Oh, pardon me. Hadn't you? A. No.

Q. Perhaps not. This was one of your inquiries on your own book. Had you talked it over before the meeting? A. Not particularly.

Q. Well, had you discussed it somewhat? A. Yes, only incidentally.

Q. I noticed, Mr. Dickey said he wanted to know the reason why they had got it? A. Yes, I cannot give the exact language of the question, but that was the substance.

Q. Yes. With the exercise of that judgment and sagacity for which your chairman was justly famous, could he not, don't you think, have divined that they had got it to ride in? Well, I will not press that, because that is too elementary. They got it to ride about in, you know, that is what they use automobiles for. But your chairman wanted to know what they got it for. Now, let us see. At the meeting of Sept. 11, you thought he showed some anger because he made a vehement statement against Mr. Dittmore? A. Yes.

Q. Well, that was almost a custom of the Board of Directors, wasn't it? A. No.

Q. Hadn't you heard some of them make vehement statements against Mr. Dittmore? A. Yes.

Q. Yes, that is right. I suppose you regarded it as peculiarly the duty and the function of the directors themselves to make vehement statements about Mr. Dittmore and that the trustees ought not to encroach on their special privilege. Was that your thought about it? A. No, I didn't think that.

Q. By the way, in these discussions with the Board of Directors when they got really excited, one of these poor trustees had to raise his voice pretty loud, didn't he, to make any impression? A. They never were there when the directors got excited.

Q. I see. Well, in these conversations as to what the trustees should do, didn't Mr. Dickey ever raise his voice at all? A. Yes, he raised his voice beyond the normal pitch.

Q. Yes, that is right. And, to make an impression, Mr. Rowlands had to raise his voice beyond the normal pitch? A. Yes.

Q. To be heard. Very naturally, if you are earnest, you raise your voice. I have forgotten those other occasions. You said he took occasion at one time, took exceptions to something one of the directors said to him, but you could not tell what it was. Do you remember now what it was that Mr. Rowlands took exception to when the directors required something of him? A. It was about the Harvey letter, I think.

Q. Oh, the Harvey letter. What did the directors require of Mr. Rowlands that made his face flush? A. No, they did not require anything of him.

Q. If you will pardon me, that is what you said. I speak subject to correction, but I took it down that he took exceptions to something one of the directors had required of him. You told us you could not remember what it was, but his face was flushed, and he raised his voice. A. Yes, he told the directors that one of the directors had tried to unduly influence him.

Q. Well, was that all? A. That was the substance of it.

Q. That one of the directors had endeavored unduly to influence him. Is that all? A. That was the substance of it.

Q. And his face flushed when he said it? A. Yes, it was a considerable conversation which I am not able to—

Q. Is that all you remember about it? A. That was the point of it.

Q. That is all you can remember of the incident? A. Practically.

Q. Did the trustees have conferences with the editors while you were a trustee? A. They only had conferences with Mr. Dixon, never with Mr. McLellan.

Q. Well, Mr. McLellan was a law unto himself? A. Yes, I believe it was so considered.

Q. But did they have conferences with Mr. Dixon? A. Yes, every week.

Q. Well, now, are you sure about Mr. McLellan, about having conferences with him? A. They were arranging for a meeting with Mr. McLellan.

Q. Well, now, don't embark on the sea of doubt. Let us get your own records about it of March 28 (passing a record book to the witness). Let us see what we find there. That is your own record, isn't it? A. Yes.

Q. What does it say about that? A. It says:

"The request of Mr. McLellan to republish Mr. Edward A. Kimball's article which appeared Aug. 15, 1903, 'Integrity of Christian Science Literature,' was taken up again, and in connection with an article written by Mr. McLellan Sept. 19, 1903, 'Unauthorized Literature,' the opinion of the trustees declared that this article by Mr. McLellan, while it had already been reprinted, should be printed

again with Mr. Kimball's article. The trustees requested that both articles be reprinted again conjointly."

Q. He was not in conference? A. No, not at all.

Q. And you never asked him to come? A. We were arranging for a meeting previous to his sudden passing on.

Q. Do you remember what the subject was that you were going to take up with him? A. We were going to take up the general question concerning the editorial policy with him.

Q. How was this request of Mr. McLellan to republish Kimball's article made? A. I think some one called for it.

Q. Called for what? A. For the article to be republished.

Q. No, but the request of Mr. McLellan. How was that made to the Board of Trustees? A. He sent a note to us.

Q. What was done with the note? A. Why, the business manager took it.

Q. Now, you say Mr. Dixon you conferred with weekly? A. Yes.

Q. Didn't Mr. McKenzie come before you? A. Not while I was trustee.

Q. Let's see. Under date of March 19 I have a memorandum indicating something about him. A. He was a trustee all the time I was a trustee.

Q. He was not, then, an editor? A. No.

Q. Well, then, he was with you all the time, but not as an editor. Now, let us see. On Aug. 9 you said that there was a change of The Monitor from an evening to a morning edition? A. Yes.

Q. And there was a conference with the board about that. That was Aug. 9, 1917, was it, or 1918? Was that just after you became a director? A. 1918.

Q. In 1918. And you say that that proposition was presented by Mr. Eustace? A. As I remember it.

Q. You said that Eustace related the proposition? A. Yes.

Q. Well, he must have presented some considerations in favor of it. What were they? A. Oh, yes; he went over the history of The Monitor, as I remember it, and presented a considerable argument in favor of the change.

Q. Persuasive argument, was it? A. Giving facts and probabilities after the change was made.

Q. And recommending it? A. Yes, and recommending it.

Q. And the directors concurred? A. Yes.

Q. Aren't you mistaken about Mr. Eustace being there at all? A. Well, I would not say. As I remember our conferences, Mr. Eustace was generally the spokesman, but once or twice Mr. Rowlands was. Now, it may have been Mr. Rowlands.

Q. I merely suggest it as indicating the infirmity of one's memory on matters of that sort and putting on to the lips and into the mouth of a man things that he is thought to have said; but, in point of fact, Mr. Eustace was in California at that time, wasn't he? A. Then it was Mr. Rowlands that made the presentation.

Q. That is right. If it wasn't one, it was the other? A. Yes.

Q. It isn't a matter of much consequence? A. No.

Q. Except as showing the infirmities of human memory. Now, as to the real reason why the directors pitched on to Mr. Rowlands for removal, you have heard read the letter of Mr. Rathvon of your board, dated April 15, and addressed to Judge Hanna, haven't you? A. Yes.

Q. Did you see it before it went? A. No.

Q. Now, you have heard it since you came into court? A. Yes.

Q. And you notice, in referring to those reasons, and the comments and conjecture throughout the field at your pitching upon Mr. Rowlands, he said that the facts are simple enough: "He was the last man appointed, had large business interests, which required a great part of his time, and not being a teacher had no association of students who would be greatly embarrassed if their teacher was officially discredited, and that it was hoped that the removal of anyone would open the eyes of the others." You heard that, in substance? A. Yes.

Q. You remember those things being talked over along that line? A. Yes.

Q. —in the board? A. Yes.

Q. But until we got hold of this letter of Mr. Rathvon's, you had not seen anything of that sort expressed, hadn't you heard anything expressed as to being the real reason you pitched on to Mr. Rowlands? A. By whom?

Q. By anybody, until you got hold of this letter of Mr. Rathvon's? A. Well, all that—

Q. I mean—if I may interrupt—none of those things was in the reasons for his removal in your "Whereases"? A. Not specific.

Q. By the way, by whom were those "Whereases" drawn up? I mean the "Whereases" in the Mr. Whipple.

Q. Well, didn't you learn who drew them up? Who produced them to you? A. I think Judge Smith did.

Q. Yes. He produced them to you, didn't he? A. Yes. He was asked by the directors to do so.

Q. To do so. That is it. I am asking that because the Governor said a little while ago that it hadn't been shown that counsel drew them up, and it had not been shown then. Now, you have told us something about this meeting of Sept. 11, haven't you, and Mr. Rowlands' manner and attitude at that time? A. Yes.

Q. Did you hear read the excerpts from the records of the trustees about that meeting? A. What meeting?

Q. The meeting of Sept. 11. A. Did I hear read the excerpts?

Q. Yes; your counsel, Mr. Krauthoff, put it in, and I don't want to reread it into the record. A. When was it read?

Q. Well, it was a good while ago, when Mr. Krauthoff was reading the records.

Mr. Strawn—Page 328 of the printed record.

Q. It was Exhibit 366. A. I heard

Q. Now, it begins:

"A general discussion was had upon the questions concerning the Deed of Trust. At 12:15 p. m. the trustees went over for a conference with the Board of Directors. The members of the Board of Directors present at the conference were Adam H. Dickey, James A. Neal, John V. Dittmore, Edward A. Merritt."

Do you remember the record pretty well? If not, it would be fair to let you take it and run your eye over that record, and state any inaccuracies, if any, that you see in that record, either as to what was said or what was done, or the positions taken by the respective parties. A. (Examining record.) Yes, I remember it, Mr. Whipple.

Q. I didn't quite catch your answer, Mr. Merritt. A. Yes, I remember it.

Q. Well, I asked you whether you would say that that was a fair representation—A. Of their position, yes.

Q. Of their position? A. Yes.

Mr. Whipple—That, if Your Honor please, is already in the case and is Exhibit 366. I thought it best not to ask to have it go into the record again but let it appear that Mr. Merritt has been good enough to read it through, and then makes the response that he did.

Q. It is with reference to the same meeting that, in your own records, certified to by you—that is, a meeting of Sept. 11, 1918—that the only reference in the amended record prepared by Judge Smith is this:

"The trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society met with the Christian Science Board of Directors for the consideration of the pamphlet 'Purification,' and stated their view of the relations and respective responsibilities of these boards as the same are determined by the Church Manual and the Deed of Trust described in Article XXV, Section 1. The directors were unable to agree to or even acquiesce in the views expressed by the trustees, but deferred making a definite statement of the directors' views until it could be carefully prepared."

That is all you have in your records, as prepared by Judge Smith, is it not? A. Yes.

Q. Well, you have already said that the statement of the views in the records of the trustees is a correct statement, according to your memory, as they were made at the time by the trustees? A. Yes.

Q. It said that the views of the directors—a definite statement of their views—would be postponed "until it could be carefully prepared." Prepared by whom? A. The directors.

Q. Well, the directors, was it, or really Judge Smith? A. Under the authority of the directors.

Q. Well, who prepared it actually when you did get it carefully prepared? A. Why, I presume it was referred to Judge Smith.

Q. And he prepared it, didn't he, and then presented it to the directors? A. Yes; and it was carefully gone over and reprepared.

Q. Yes; but the draft of it, the original draft of it, was committed to Judge Smith, was it not? A. After he had received from the directors the substance which the directors wished to go into the paper.

Q. That is, he sort of polished it up and put on the final finish? Would that be a fair statement of it, Mr. Merritt? A. I guess so.

Mr. Bates—I couldn't hear your question, Mr. Whipple, you made it so low.

[The question is read by the stenographer.]

A. Yes.

Mr. Whipple—That is all, if Your Honor please.

Cross-Examination

On Behalf of Defendant Dittmore

Q. (By Mr. Thompson) Mr. Merritt, have you in mind now, with any degree of vividness, what was said at that meeting of Sept. 11, that Mr. Whipple has just been asking you about? I do not ask what was said, but does it come back to your mind now as something that you could remember if you had to? A. Yes; I have just read the trustees' full records and it comes back vividly to me.

Q. You knew, did you not, that, at least from some time in 1916, Mr. Dittmore was keeping pretty careful notes of what took place in these meetings? A. Yes; but I didn't know myself of that February, 1916, meeting.

Q. No, I don't believe you quite get the question. I didn't ask you anything about the February meeting. I said that you were aware of the fact that Mr. Dittmore was trying to keep pretty careful notes of what occurred at the directors' meetings, was he not? A. After I entered the board, yes.

Q. After you entered the board. And on this very day, Sept. 11, you remember, don't you, that Mr. Dittmore didn't do much talking himself but was there taking notes of what was said? A. He was always writing.

Q. Well, I don't ask what he was always doing, but what was he doing on that day? A. He was taking notes.

Q. In fact, some comment was made to that particular date—some comment was made, on that very day, afterwards, was there not, by you or somebody, to the effect that he must have a pretty careful account of what the trustees had said at that interview? Don't you remember mentioning that subject to him, merely by the by? A. I do not. I may have, but I do not remember it specifically.

Q. It wouldn't surprise you if you had? A. No.

Q. —expressed some gratification that he had made such a careful record of what the trustees had said on that occasion? A. I talked to him a good deal about his notes.

Q. Well, let us keep right to this thing. You remember being rather gratified to find that he had made a pretty careful set of notes of what these trustees said on that occasion, don't you? A. Well, I don't specifically remember that, as I have said.

Q. Well, you knew that he had been taking down pretty carefully what was said? A. Yes.

Q. Now, I wonder if your memory as to that meeting, and what really happened there, would be at all re-

freshed if your attention was called to what Mr. Dittmore did take down on that day. Do you think it would help your memory of some little particulars that you might have forgotten otherwise of what was said by Eustace and yourself or some others? A. It might.

Q. Well, the time occupied was from 12:15 to 3:30, he says. Does that correspond with your recollection? A. Yes.

Q. Do you remember before the trustees came in that Mr. Dittmore had asked the Chair, who was Mr. Dickey, two or three times, why they didn't suspend their other business—the directors—and try to prepare for the interview by talking over the position of the directors and what they were going to state? Do you remember Mr. Dittmore's urging that on the meeting before the trustees came in? A. Well, I will admit that he may have said that.

Q. Well, now, when the trustees first came in do you recollect that Mr. Dickey began to do the talking? A. Yes.

Q. And Mr. Dickey apologized, didn't he, to the trustees, for the attitude that he had taken previously with them, and protested that he had meant no harm and no affront, and that he was sorry for anything in his previous statements that might have led them to take offense? Isn't that the substance of what he said at first? A. I think so.

Q. Had you ever heard Mr. Dickey at any of the previous interviews with the trustees say anything or act in a way, by tone or manner, which would call for an apology? A. Well, he may have been severe in talking about the "Purification" pamphlet.

Q. Didn't he sometimes raise his voice just a trifle in talking matters over with the trustees? A. Oh, yes.

Q. And didn't he sometimes raise his hand, I won't say his fist, and bring it down rather heavily on whatever was in front of him? A. I don't remember the hand.

Q. Well, do you remember anything else that he did in the way of violence or extreme exhibition of emotion, when he was discussing matters with the trustees? A. Nothing more than raise his voice.

Q. Did he get red in the face occasionally? A. Yes.

Q. Sometimes cry, did he, up there? A. No.

Q. Well, then Mr. Rowlands, when he could get in a word, after Mr. Dickey's apology, said that things had come to a time when they ought to be settled, didn't he? A. Yes.

Q. Now, see if you can recollect this: Mr. Rowlands said, "The publishing of the pamphlet is entirely in our hands, as it is, according to the Manual and the Deed of Trust." Do you remember that? A. Yes.

Q. Mr. Rowlands, "We are not called upon to countenance anything like this." A. Yes.

Q. And then Mr. Dickey said, "Well, the pamphlet is not going to do any harm, anyway." Do you remember that? A. I don't believe I remember that specific statement.

Q. See if you cannot refresh your mind a little and think a little about it. Don't you remember Mr. Dickey, in an effort to placate these gentlemen and avoid trouble, right after his apology, saying, "Well, the pamphlet isn't going to do any harm, anyway"? A. No, I don't remember that.

Q. Would it assist you to remember it if you should see the entry of it here in the notes?

Mr. Bates—That is not his entry.

A. I don't think so.

Q. That wouldn't help you. You have no reason to suppose Mr. Dittmore didn't take it correctly, have you? A. Oh, no; I would admit that it was possible Mr. Dickey said such a thing but I do not remember it.

Q. Do you remember then Mr. Eustace said, "There is a deep significance in Mrs. Eddy's constituting a board with a scholar, a business man and a metaphysician." Do you remember that? A. Yes.

Q. That comes back to you now, doesn't it? A. Yes.

Q. Then do you remember Mr. Rowlands saying, "Why do you interpret our position? You have never asked the trustees to interpret the directors' position." Do you remember Mr. Rowlands saying that? A. Yes.

Q. Now do you remember his saying, "The absolute management is vested in the trustees, from every standpoint"? A. Yes.

Q. And then his saying, "Interference must stop, and be on the other basis hereafter, of independence"? A. Well, he deprecated the interference of the directors. I don't remember his language.

Q. Do you remember his saying, "You took it upon yourself to criticize the trustees, and your criticism was malicious"? A. No, I don't remember that.

Q. Do you remember Mr. Eustace saying, "The directors have no supervision of the trustees unless they are dishonest or immoral"? A. Yes; that was in reference to dismissing.

Q. And saying, "You cannot deliver an ultimatum except on the basis of dishonesty or immorality"? A. Yes.

Q. Mr. Dittmore was taking it down pretty nearly as it occurred, wasn't he—this conversation? A. Apparently.

The Master—I hardly think you can get Mr. Dittmore's record in properly in this manner.

Mr. Thompson—This is a diary entry, sir, taken down at the time. I am simply not getting the record in. I want to reproduce the exact statement of what took place at that meeting, and I am doing it. He remembers this.

The Master—it is obvious that a witness cannot refresh his recollection by a memorandum made at the time by somebody else.

Mr. Thompson—Excuse me, if Your Honor please; our rule in the state courts is that they allow a man to do it from a newspaper. I have had it done repeatedly. Our rule is that anything that actually refreshes his recollection may be used by the witness.

The Master—I do not see how it can be said in any proper sense that it will



refresh his recollection. You have a right to ask him to search his memory and say whether this or that did not occur. I do not object to that.

Mr. Thompson—Well, it is a mere matter of the form of putting the question; if Your Honor prefers I will put it the other way. I have got so used to putting it in the state courts in this way, and it is permitted constantly; I have seen repeatedly men asked to refresh their recollection from a newspaper, and they said it did. It doesn't need to be the men themselves who make the entry, to make it material. That is our rule, at least. If Your Honor thinks I ought not to apply it here, I won't.

Q. Now, see if you can remember this being said—I think this follows Your Honor's idea of putting the question—did Mr. Rowlands say this: "If the directors have anything to do with the publishing house it must be through the trustees?" He made some statement in substance of that kind.

Q. And that "We do not recognize the directors as the successors of Mrs. Eddy"? A. I do not remember that.

Q. And that "The directors inherit the right from Mrs. Eddy only so far as the Church is concerned, and not the Publishing Society"? A. I do not remember that part of it.

Q. Now, see if you can remember this: Did Mr. Dittmore say: "This interview today creates a crisis and I consider the situation in the publishing house to be critical"? A. I remember that very well.

Q. Did Mr. Dickey then tear up his notes that he had taken of that meeting? A. I don't remember it.

Q. Well, I wish you would try to think a little. Don't you recall that incident, that Mr. Dickey tore up his notes? A. No, I do not.

Q. Did you say, "Everything about 'Purification' is all right"? A. I said that I thought we ought to approve the article on "Purification" at that point, and it was done.

Q. Do you remember Mr. Dickey's saying, "Mrs. Eddy would write things, but the significance would not dawn on her until long afterwards"? Do you remember Mr. Dickey saying that? A. I remember there was some such reference but I would not undertake to say what the substance of it was.

Q. Substantially that was said by somebody? A. It was referred to but I cannot say that that was substantially it.

Q. Did Mr. Rowlands say, "You cannot work through the business manager"—speaking to the directors? "You haven't any right to work on us through our business manager"? A. Yes, I think he did.

Q. Did he say they were doing the best they could under the circumstances? A. Did you state that?

Q. Mr. Rowlands. A. I don't remember it.

Q. Did some one remind Mr. Dickey that he had protested against his name being left off one of his articles, in a certain pamphlet? A. Yes, his article was referred to in that way.

Q. Did Mr. Eustace say, in substance, "Your efforts to establish the memorandum of agreement had the purpose of making the trust null and void"? A. Does that refer to the agreement of February, 1916?

Q. Yes, A. Yes.

Q. And did he say, "That agreement would put in the power in the hands of the directors"? A. Well, I couldn't say that he said that specifically.

Q. Now, substantially, what I have asked you brings back a pretty clear account of what was actually said at that meeting of Sept. 11, doesn't it? A. Yes.

Mr. Thompson—It is 1 o'clock, if Your Honor please.

The Master—We will stop till 2 o'clock.

[Recess to 2 p. m.]

#### AFTERNOON SESSION

The Master—I am requested by the officer in charge here to announce that it is the order of the judges that we do not use the elevator or the corridor on that (the west) side of the court room. They want us to use this (the east) entrance, and this (the east) stairs, and not that (the west) one.

Mr. Thompson—Does that apply to counsel as well as to spectators?

The Master—I suppose so—everybody but the judges. I hope I do not claim to rank as a judge.

Mr. Bates—That refers to those private corridors which it has always been considered the judges' special privilege to use, and it does not include the corridors down below, does it?

The Master. This (the west) corridor and this (the west) elevator were what were referred to by the officer who spoke to me.

Mr. Bates—Yes.

The Master—Shall we go on?

Q. Mr. Merritt, sometimes you yourself took notes of what was happening, didn't you, between the trustees and the directors? A. Now, what was happening?

Q. No; sometimes—you yourself took notes of what was happening at the conferences, didn't you? A. Yes.

Q. I have here—I don't intend to introduce it, but I wish merely to indicate the extent to which it became necessary to take notes—you recollect, for instance, the meeting of March 3, when Mr. Dittmore was not present, and that you made notes of which these three pages are a copy, did you not? A. Of the trustees?

Q. Yes, A. Yes, I did.

Q. That is a copy which each director had of notes which you had made of the conference between the directors and the trustees at the conference on March 3, isn't it? A. Yes, I think it is.

Q. And I think that on other occasions also you made notes of these conferences, because you thought that it was important to have an accurate record of what was going on, didn't you? A. Well, after the first meeting Mr. Dittmore asked what was going on, and I concluded that it would be well to keep the salient points, and be able to tell him, and I kept them as secretary of the board, because Mr. Jarvis was not there.

Q. These notes, as they are written here, didn't get into the records of the directors, did they? These were mere rough notes, showing the details of what had happened? A. Why, they were handed to the corresponding secretary, and I don't know whether he put them in his regular minutes or not.

Q. Well, now, do I understand you to say that your practice of taking notes was begun solely on account of Mr. Dittmore? You don't mean that, do you, Mr. Merritt? A. I think that in two or three meetings I took some notes aside from our meetings with the trustees—in a few meetings anyway.

Q. You don't mean to say, do you, that in so far as you took these notes of the interviews between the trustees and the directors, you did it merely to satisfy Mr. Dittmore? A. Well, that was the first impetus about it; and then, of course, together with the fact that I was secretary, and that we ought to have something definite about them, instead of just saying that we had met with the trustees—

Q. That is what I was trying to get at. That is, your real motive was the desire to have something definite that you could point to as reliable? A. Yes; and I was simply reminded by Mr. Dittmore that that would be a good thing.

Q. Yes, I see. That's right. As a matter of fact, there was some discussion in the board later about whether Mr. Dittmore ought to have a copy of these very notes, wasn't there? There had to be a vote taken on it—don't you remember that? A. Yes, there was something about that.

Q. Yes, Mr. Dickey didn't want Mr. Dittmore to have a copy of your notes of March 3, and it had to be voted by a majority vote, did it not?

A. I believe that that is so.

Q. Yes. So that it wouldn't be exactly the fact to say that these notes were taken to satisfy Mr. Dittmore, would it? A. No. He simply mentioned it.

Q. Well, the truth is that it was important that some director, whoever it might be, should take down as careful notes as he could of what was being said and done—wasn't that it? A. Yes.

Q. Now, do you recollect, in these notes of March 3, that at the end of the meeting, at the end of the conference in that day, you brought to the attention of the trustees the five points which were then in dispute, as you understood it, and enumerated them right here on this paper? A. Yes.

Q. And those points were, were they not, first, their refusal to recognize our Leader's authority in her letter transferring the duties of the First Members to the Board of Directors—that was the first point, wasn't it?

Q. If you have any doubt about it I will show you this paper. A. Well, that was one of them, I remember.

Q. Second, the refusal to accept the By-Laws of the Manual as corrected by our Leader in place of the provisions of the Deed of Trust—that was another one? A. Yes.

Q. Third—

The Master—Do I understand that you are now reading of the notes that were taken by the witness himself?

Mr. Thompson—Yes, sir.

The Master—Are you going to put that whole paper in, in full?

Mr. Thompson—If anyone wants it I will. It is not of any significance or consequence to me.

The Master—I want to see if you were intending to put it in, in full.

Mr. Thompson—I was intending to put only just this part in, sir.

The Master—Just that part?

Mr. Thompson—I intended to put only this part in. I did not think that there was any need of reading the rest of it, unless somebody cared for it.

Q. Third—A. May I explain that a little?

Q. Let me just get through with these five points first. Third, the refusal to repudiate the standpoint of the trustees which declared that the trust must stand by the Deed of Trust in preference to the Manual where the two were involved—that was another? A. Yes.

Q. Fourth, the interpretation of the word "expedient" in Article XXV, Section 2, as not being wholly at one with the interpretation of the Board of Directors according to that section, but must be rendered according to the trustees' interpretation, that "expedient" meant for cause, and the trustees had a right to question the expediency or cause? A. Yes.

Q. That is, they said that "expedient" meant that you must have some cause, and not merely say in your own mind that it was expedient without being able to give a reason for it? A. Yes.

Q. And you said the contrary? A. Yes.

Q. And, last and fifth, the interpretation of the word "suitable" in Article XXV, Section 5, regarding persons in the publishing house as suitable, this word to receive the interpretation by the Board of Trustees—that was another point, wasn't it? A. Yes.

Q. Now, it says here in your note, that you brought these five points to the attention of the trustees at the end of the meeting? A. Yes.

Q. That is true, isn't it? A. Yes.

Q. And told them that you thought that they were equivocating about these points, and that they ought to make a flat denial in writing? A. Yes.

Q. And that was your opinion, was it not? A. Yes.

Q. And that was the opinion, so far as you know, of the other directors? A. Yes.

Q. Of course Mr. Dittmore was not present at this meeting, so that he did not have any opportunity to declare his opinion? A. No.

Q. And the purpose of this and similar meetings at about that time was to see if some accommodation or agreement could not be reached between the Board of Directors and the Board of Trustees, wasn't it, about this controversy that had been going on so long? A. And to comply with the suggestion of the attorneys that we should try to work it out in weekly meetings.

Q. Yes; and the attorneys, you mean, for both sides? A. Yes.

Q. Now, you knew didn't you, that Mr. Dickey was himself personally making efforts in the same direction, individually? A. Yes.

Q. And, he had had, you knew, several meetings with the trustees, and had gone over these matters with them, in the hope of reaching some basis for the judgment? A. Yes.

Q. You remember that on one occasion he took to a meeting that you had—he told you about it afterward—he took to a meeting with the trustees the famous Dittmore memorandum—do you remember of hearing about that? A. Yes.

Q. And that it came back again with certain marks on it, which I think you must have seen, haven't you? A. Only as you have presented it here.

Q. Well, you have seen it while you have been sitting here in court, haven't you? A. Yes.

Q. You have had ample opportunity to examine the paper, haven't you? A. Yes.

Q. Now, you heard something from him, when he came back from that meeting, didn't you—you heard him say something about it, didn't you?

A. I heard him say something about it, but I couldn't tell you now what he said about it.

Q. I wonder if I could refresh your recollection. Do you recollect when he came back from that meeting with the paper—I don't care whether you saw the paper then or not, but after he came back from that meeting with the paper, do you recollect that he said in substance—I am not trying to quote his exact words, naturally, but he said in substance, didn't he, that he had reached what he thought would be a favorable basis for coming together of these two boards—that was it in substance, wasn't it? A. Can you tell me the date of that?

Mr. Whipple—What was the date of that?

Mr. Thompson—I had that paper out here somewhere a moment ago. Have you that Dittmore memorandum? Let me have that Dittmore memorandum of Feb. 6, the one that was marked up by Mr. Dickey. (Mr. Dane passes a paper to Mr. Thompson.) Thank you. I do not think that that is the one. Well, perhaps it is.

Q. Sometime in February, I think, when he had this meeting and brought back that paper—perhaps I will let you take it (passing a document to the witness)—A. Yes, I think he did. I will hand you this in case I may ask you some more questions, and you would like to have the paper in your hand so that you can refer to it. And he referred to the notations on that paper as being what he meant by the favorable basis of honorable compromise, didn't he? A. Yes, he did, only in a very cursory manner.

Q. Well, I haven't asked whether it was cursory or not. I don't think that it would need to be more than cursory to make that simple statement. And did he afterward recommend in some meeting of the board that the concessions marked with the word "yes" on the margin there be made by the directors to the trustees as the basis of some adjustment? A. I believe he had an opinion at that time, and expressed it, that that should be done.

Q. That is, he said that, that is, you gathered fairly without stopping to talk about particular words—the general idea you gathered from Mr. Dickey, after he got back from that interview was that he thought that that paper, with the changes noted on it assented to on it on the margin, really ought to be treated as a basis of settlement, didn't you? A. I wouldn't put it that way. Mr. Thompson. He had an objection—

Q. One point they changed after he had left them, which he objected to—you remember that, don't you? A. Yes; but he had a general objection to it also.

Q. Well, did he explain to you how it happened that he had spent a long time with these men, discussing possible changes, had written the changes in, and then had written on the margin "Yes"—did he explain what the significance of that word "Yes" was written by him on the margin was?

A. I don't remember specifically, any more than what was brought out the other day in his examination.

Q. Well, several different things were brought out, but wasn't what you understood at that time this, as you have just said, that, speaking generally, Mr. Dickey felt that the result of his labors was to have produced a basis of compromise—wasn't that the real truth? A. Yes, but coupled with that was his objection to it.

Q. Objection to what? A. To accepting the paper wholly as a basis for settlement.

Q. Did he point out the parts of the paper that he didn't still want to accept? A. As I remember them—

Q. Perhaps you, by looking at the paper, can find the place in it that he still thought he didn't want to accept after that interview? It may refresh your recollection if I say that I think there is one place there where I think there is not any "Yes" and that may be the place that he still objected to.

A. Well, I think he said to us that after he had considered this, he did not know that the board would agree to this, and he was not in agreement with it, with all of the stipulations as he had marked them "Yes" here. I believe he gave the paper to Mr. Jarvis, so as I remember it, copy off the important points upon which there was an agreement.

Mr. Thompson—Well, now, where is that paper that Mr. Jarvis copied off?

The Witness—I couldn't tell you. Mr. Thompson—Will you produce it, please, Governor Bates?

Mr. Bates—I do not know of any such.

Q. You have no doubt that such a paper was drawn up by Mr. Jarvis, have you? A. I am only telling you what I think was done with it. I wouldn't swear that it was drawn from this.

Q. But your idea is that he handed that paper with the annotations "Yes" on it to Mr. Jarvis, with the request that Mr. Jarvis should condense it and make a new paper, which would include the points that had been practically agreed upon—wasn't that it? A. Yes, I believe the paper is in evidence to which I refer. It was the next paper which was gotten up.

Q. That is the Judge Smith memorandum. I don't believe that that can be the paper, and that is the only other paper that I know about. A. Well, I think that Mr. Jarvis conferred with Judge Smith.

Q. Do you think the Judge Smith memorandum was Mr. Jarvis' work, drawn up as based on that paper? That can hardly be, can it? You think a moment, and think what was in the Smith memorandum. A. I can't think of all the things that went on at that time, they went on so thick and fast.

Q. Well, I won't trouble you any more, except to ask you this, that the result of that interview, as you understand it, was that Mr. Dickey thought that he had settled, not all the points, but some of the points.

Q. Yes. And those same points that he was in agreement on, were those points that he had marked "Yes" against, weren't they? A. Oh, I couldn't say that. Mr. Dickey was very anxious to reach some basis of settlement with these men, wasn't he? A. Yes.

Q. And you were, too, weren't you? A. Yes.

Q. And so was Mr. Neal, and so was Mr. Rathvon? A. Yes.

Q. Mr. Dittmore was less desirous of making concessions than the other directors, wasn't he? Isn't that true? A. Yes.

Q. The only difference between Mr. Dittmore and the other directors here was that Mr. Dittmore felt that it was useless to make concessions of any kind to these trustees, and the other members felt that something might be gained by trying to negotiate with them—wasn't that it? A. That is a fair interpretation of it.

Q. That is a fair statement. A. Yes.

Q. And among the concessions that were under consideration by Mr. Dickey and the trustees were the concessions marked on that paper there, and among others, the concession that the directors would lay less emphasis upon the rights of general supervision of the trustees—wasn't that a fair statement? A. Yes.

Q. Yes. And Mr. Dittmore felt that it was not for the interest of the trustees—and I am not saying that he said it in any self-righteous way, but as a mere difference of opinion—his opinion was, perhaps, that it was not for the interests of the Christian Science Church to weaken even in the smallest degree the right of supervision which the directors had asserted against the trustees—wasn't that a fair statement? A. Yes. He had a very decided—

Q. Yes, you have answered it. Now, you have spoken about some strong language that Mr. Rowlands used, and you also said that Mr. Eustace used some very strong, naughty word, called "damnable"—do you remember that? A. I didn't call it "naughty."

Q. No, but I thought I might safely, in this audience, call it that way. Possibly I should not elsewhere. Anyway, he used it, didn't he? A. Yes.

Q. You heard it, did you not? A. Yes.

Q. Did you ever hear Mr. Rowlands use such a word as "damnable," either with or without the prefix? A. Never.

Q. Did you ever hear Mr. Eustace, either alone or accompanied with the words that usually accompany it, use the word "damnable"? A. No; he has no such habit.

Q. Occasionally Mr. Dickey would get to the point where you thought he might be going to use it, didn't he? What? A. Never expected it.

Q. You never expected it. Did you think that his restraint was due to Principle? A. I surely did.

Q. Well, Mr. Dickey was a man who, when he had done a wrong to another man, either by conduct or conversation, was quite ready to apologize for it, wasn't he? A. Always.

Q. And it was one of the common incidents of the meetings of this board that Mr. Dittmore would apologize to one or another person whom he thought he had done an injury to, wouldn't he? A. Well, half a dozen times.

Q. Yes. You have heard him apologize at least as many as half a dozen times to Mr. Dittmore, haven't you? A. Yes.

Q. And it wouldn't be stretching it very far to say that it might be a dozen times, would it? A. Well, I didn't keep track of them.

Q. Well, now, do you recollect any of the particulars that he apologized for to Mr. Dittmore? I do not ask you what they were—I will not go back to that—but will you try to bring back to your mind some of the incidents that called for these apologies? A. I think I can only say in a general way that when he felt that he had offended him—

Q. Occasionally Mr. Dickey seemed to feel that there was necessity for using quite strong language to Mr. Dittmore, didn't he? Isn't that fair? A. On one or two occasions, yes.

Q. And possibly, if you came right down to it, you would say four or five occasions, wouldn't you? A. Possibly.

Q. And, although that strong language did not contain the word "damnable," it did contain words which were well suited to excite the temporary resentment of the man to whom they were said, didn't it? A. Yes.

Q. You never heard Mr. Dittmore retaliate and use expressions like "damnable," did you? A. No.

Q. Mr. Dittmore was a man who generally succeeded in controlling himself, wasn't he, in these meetings? A. I can't quite say always.

Q. I haven't said that. There were times when the provocation got so severe that he couldn't. Isn't that

the truth? That he couldn't quite control himself? Isn't that right? A. Yes.

Q. But, generally speaking, you would say that Mr. Dittmore succeeded remarkably well in keeping his temper under a good deal of provocation, would you, honestly, Mr. Merritt? A. No, I can't give him that credit.

Q. Didn't he succeed pretty well? A. Pretty well.

Q. Yes. Did you ever get the kind of provocation those meetings that he got? You never did, did you? A. No, and I did not take it.

Q. You never had any such differences of opinion with anybody there as would tempt anybody to provoke you, did you? A. Several times it was tried.

Q. Nobody ever yielded to the temptation to insult you in the meetings, did they? A. No—Well, once or twice I might say that there was an attempt of that kind, at least I thought there was.

Mr. Thompson—I would like to have the records of the meeting of Feb. 17.

Q. I want to direct your attention to a meeting that occurred on Feb. 17, 1919, and to some things that happened there as recorded by Mr. Dittmore, and see if they refresh your recollection. In the first place, do you recollect that the minutes of the meeting of Feb. 10 had only a very slight reference to a conference with the trustees, and that Mr. Dittmore said that he thought the notes ought to be a little fuller? A. Yes.

Q. And that after some talk, the chairman agreed that fuller minutes should be made from your notes and such notes as Mr. Dittmore had taken? A. Yes.

Q. Do you recollect Mr. Dickey at that time making quite a speech, of which the text was the importance of "saving the trustees," as he said? A. Yes, there was such an expression used.

Q. Didn't he speak particularly of the great affection that he had for Mr. Eustace, and how sorry he would be to hurt Mr. Eustace? Isn't that true? A. Well, I think he did in general of all the trustees, not in particular.

Q. Now, pardon me, Mr. Merritt. If you only—A. No, I do not think it was specific.

Q. See if this will refresh your recollection. Did he say that he thought Mr. Eustace must have 300 students? A. Yes, I think so.

Q. And wasn't it in that connection that he said that it was an important thing not to discredit Mr. Eustace? A. Yes, I think he used that expression.

Q. Didn't he say, as a matter of fact, these very words, that as the result, he, Mr. Dickey, "would make all kinds of concessions rather than run any risk of a lawsuit"? Didn't he use those very words? A. He said something like that. I wouldn't be responsible for the very words in which he put it.

Q. That would be as near as you could find words to express what he said, wouldn't it? A. Well, that would be the substance of it.

Q. The substance of it. Didn't he say that under no circumstances would he raise the issue with these trustees? A. No, I don't remember that.

Q. See if this is it: "That they could retain their position if they would not yield to us, for under no circumstances would we raise the issue in the movement"? Isn't that what he practically said? A. He said something of that nature.

Q. Yes. And as you now—A. On one occasion.

Q. As you now think of it, that seems to you a substantially correct statement of the idea he conveyed, doesn't it, really? A. Well, my belief was about Mr. Dickey's position on that subject.

Q. I haven't asked that. Please, Mr. Merritt, because the moment when you begin to talk about his general position we get into generalities, just as Mr. Whipple said. A. I want to tell the whole truth.

Q. True; and the whole truth in an English court or an American court means answering each particular question. It does not mean saying whatever comes into your head. Perhaps counsel might have explained that to you before you went on the stand. There isn't any such thing in an English court as saying anything you want and calling it the whole truth. That is not the meaning of the oath. The oath is to answer the question and stop when you get through.

A. I will have to say no in answer to that, because I do not quite agree with you.

Q. But it is somewhere nearly what was said? A. There was something of the kind said, yes.

Q. Don't you remember that Mr. Dittmore took the position that no one of these men ought to be dismissed; that if there was to be any dismissal it ought to be all three?

A. Who took the position?

Mr. Dittmore. A. Yes.

Q. Whereas Mr. Dickey maintained the view very strongly that the best plan was to dismiss them one at a time. Isn't that so? A. Dismiss one.

Q. Dismiss one, but not more than one. That was his idea, wasn't it? A. That was all that was talked about.

Q. Pardon me. My question was, that was Mr. Dickey's proposition and claim? A. Yes.

Q. Do you recollect the answer that you made to Mr. Dittmore's bill? I will read you a passage from page 12 of your answer, and see if you recollect it:

"The further aver that the defendants, Dickey, Neal, Merritt, and Rathvon, took the position—that is, their avowed position—that while the trustees had



perence and an honorable man, and a man who wants to do the right thing—didn't it occur to you that if you were going to take the serious step of expelling a man like Mr. Rowlands from that Board of Trustees, and discharging him, and to base it on the charge that he had neglected his duty, that the least you could do was to give him a chance to come in and answer that charge and explain whether he had neglected his duty or not? Didn't that ever occur to you, sir? A. Well, but don't you see, sir, that was the least charge—

Q. Couldn't you answer that question Yes or No, Mr. Merritt? A. No. Q. I don't want to press you too hard, but really it does seem to me you ought to be able to answer that question.

The Master—Whether anything of the kind occurred to you or not?

A. No. Q. Didn't anything of that sort occur to you? A. No.

Q. Now, the man who formulated the charges against Mr. Dittmore was also Judge Smith, wasn't it? A. Yes. Q. And when you saw in those charges statements of facts concerning Mr. Dittmore, didn't the idea flash through your head that before you acted on them and undertook to expel him from that board it would be at least fair to give him a chance to answer those charges? Yes or No, please. A. No.

Q. You have been engaged while you were on that board in cases of discipline of members, have you not? A. Yes.

Q. And you have always made it a practice, have you not, when a humble member, however obscure, of this church, was called up before your board for discipline which might involve expulsion, you have always made it a practice to give that person a chance to be heard, haven't you? A. Yes.

Q. And yet when a member of the highest governing board in the Church was in question, and a member of the Board of Trustees which published all your literature was in question, it never entered your head to give either one of those two men a chance to defend themselves, did it? Yes or No. A. Yes.

Q. You gave Mr. Rowlands a chance to defend himself? A. Yes. Q. Did you tell him before you filed those charges, before they were acted on, what they were? A. In the five or six meetings, yes.

Q. Mr. Merritt, did you give him or send him any copy of that paper before you voted on it? Yes or No. A. No.

Q. Did you tell Mr. Rowlands orally, by word of mouth, what those eight or ten charges were in detail before you acted on them? A. Oh, no.

Q. And yet you wouldn't have expelled the humblest member of your Church on a charge, or on any charge, without giving them a copy of it, telling them what it was, and saying, "If you have got anything to say, come in and say it?"

The Master—That is argument, which may be very proper in its place, but I don't think this is the place.

Mr. Thompson—Very well; I will withdraw the question, sir.

Q. Now, something has been said here by Governor Bates about a raise in salary made by the directors, in the face of the by-law making the salary \$2500. That actual vote to raise salaries was passed in 1917, was it not? A. Yes.

Q. Do you recollect that at that time Mr. Dittmore wrote a letter to the directors in which he advocated publicly, before that change was made? A. No, I don't remember that specific letter.

Q. By the way, you do remember, do you not, that Mr. Dittmore had returned to The Mother Church, in the form of a check for over \$10,000, all the salary that he has received over and above \$2500? A. Yes.

Mr. Bates—Since this suit began.

Mr. Thompson—Yes; since the suit began, sir.

Q. And you know, do you not, from conversations with Mr. Dittmore, that he has always expressed the view that a bad mistake was made in taking that action without giving the greatest publicity, so that every Christian Scientist might know beforehand what was in contemplation? A. No.

Q. You don't know that? A. No, I don't know that.

Q. Well, we will see. Have you ever looked at the record of your board when this matter first came up? A. No.

Q. It first came up in 1915, didn't it? A. I don't know, I wasn't there.

Q. Well, you have looked, haven't you, to see? A. No.

Q. Well, the opinion of Mr. Choate wasn't given in 1917, was it? A. No.

Q. It was an opinion at least two years old at that time, wasn't it? A. Yes.

Q. Now, will you look at the documents which I now hand you and see if they resemble the original minutes of the directors for the year 1915? See if the "Approved," and so on, and the signature of Archibald McLellan on the left, is the signature of the chairman at that time? A. Yes, I would say so.

Q. There is the original signature of Mr. McLellan, there is the stamp, "Approved, June 23, 1915," signed J. V. Dittmore, secretary, isn't it? A. Yes.

Q. There, in truth, are the original records of the Christian Science Board of Directors concerning something, aren't they? A. Yes.

Q. Do you know why those original records do not appear in the book of records that has been produced here? A. Why, Mr. Dittmore was clerk, I never gave it a thought.

Q. Did you ever know, sir, that a large number of the original records of your Church, stamped, signed by Archibald McLellan, chairman, approved, stamped with the approval, were not in the official record book of your Church? Have you ever known the reason of that? A. No.

Q. Did you know that the records thus taken out of that book related to this increase in salary? A. No; knew nothing about it.

Q. Now, do you know that they

were taken out under Mr. Dittmore's protest? A. I don't.

Mr. Bates—He says he knows nothing about it, he wasn't there.

Mr. Thompson—I would like the letter, please.

The Master—What is the date of those meetings?

Mr. Thompson—The date of these meetings is June 7, 1915, up to Sept. 8, 1915.

The Master—Was the witness a member of the board at the time?

Mr. Thompson—No, sir.

The Master—You would hardly expect much knowledge on his part regarding such matters, would you?

Mr. Thompson—I have got all I expected sir. I would like now the letter of Mr. Dittmore to the Board of Directors, of Aug. 4, 1915.

The Governor has raised the subject against my objection and now I am going into it.

Mr. Bates—That is one of your statements which is not borne out by the facts. That question was raised by the Whipple against my objection, on the ground that it had no bearing in this case.

The Master—Pardon me. It seems to me you are now inquiring of this witness regarding matters which he cannot be expected to know about, and he says he does not know about.

Mr. Thompson—I have stopped inquiring about it, sir; I have asked for the letter; I want to introduce it.

The Master—It is the same subject, isn't it?

Mr. Thompson—Yes. I am not asking this witness for it, I am asking Governor Bates for it.

The Master—With regard to a subject, a matter, which occurred at the time the witness is not in a position to know, and regarding which he says he does not know. I do not see why you should go on and cross-examine this witness about it.

Mr. Thompson—I wasn't; I was asking Governor Bates to produce a certain letter, that is all.

Mr. Bates—Why should you produce it in the cross-examination of this witness?

The Master—How does it come in on the cross-examination of this witness?

Mr. Thompson—It comes in because it relates to facts in connection with this matter; it shows so on its face.

The Master—Well, that doesn't come in here, in this witness' cross-examination.

Mr. Thompson—It brings it down to the time when he does know. However, if your Honor thinks that technically I ought to wait till I get something which has knowledge of the facts covered by the letter, I will do so. It is a mere matter of the order of proof, that is all.

The Master—It seems to me it is more than that. You cannot cross-examine a man about matters of which he says he didn't know anything.

Mr. Thompson—I was not intending to ask him a single question about the letter. I was only asking to get the letter to put it on record, and make it the basis for further questions about the period that he does know about; but if your Honor thinks that is not right I won't do it, that is all. I do not personally see any objection to that course.

The Master—If it has anything to do with matters that he does know about—

Mr. Thompson—That is all I meant.

The Master—That is another thing.

Mr. Thompson—That is all I meant, sir.

The Master—But in the connection in which you ask for it it did not appear to have any relation to matters which he knew about, or could know about.

Mr. Thompson—That is the only basis I asked for it on. I think it will make intelligible what he does know. But if your Honor doubts it I would rather leave it out than to have your Honor suggest to me later it got in in some inadvertent way which your Honor did not understand.

The Master—Are you going to produce it, Governor Bates?

Mr. Bates—We don't know anything about the letter; we will try to produce it.

Mr. Thompson—I have notified you in writing to produce all the letters of Mr. Dittmore; you have had the notice three weeks.

Mr. Bates—That may be, but your notice, I am informed, was from 1917 on. This is something back of 1914 or 1915.

The Master—You now specify a particular letter?

Mr. Thompson—Yes, sir.

The Master—Let us see if you have the letter.

Mr. Thompson—Aug. 4, 1915.

Mr. Bates—We have no such letter here, and I don't think we have any; if we have we will find out.

Mr. Thompson—Are you sure you haven't any such letter here? You have an enormous mass of letters.

Mr. Bates—Yes; we have whole loads, brought here in response to your request, day after day, but we haven't anything of 1915 because you haven't asked for it.

Mr. Thompson—Well, will you produce it later? Let us have that much settled, anyway.

Mr. Bates—We will have the letter here we have one, subject to His Honor's direction.

The Master—He cannot bring in one he hasn't got.

Mr. Thompson—Very well. Will you now produce Mr. Dittmore's letter of Oct. 15, 1917, to the Christian Science Board of Directors? He was on the board then. It was just before the election of Mr. Knapp as treasurer. (Counsel examine papers.)

Well, you haven't got it, you don't find the letter?

Mr. Bates—We haven't found it yet.

Mr. Thompson—Very well; I am perfectly willing to go ahead without it. Now, I would like Mr. Dittmore's letter returning the salary. I guess you have got that, haven't you?

Mr. Bates—I submit, Your Honor, that is something since this case began.

Mr. Thompson—Now, you have said the salary has been \$10,000 since. It has not, because Mr. Dittmore has

returned every dollar of it, and I am not going to have him go through this case with the imputation that he has taken that money.

Mr. Bates—Well, he did take it—

The Master—He took it once.

Mr. Bates—but until after he had been dismissed from the board he never raised the question about it.

Mr. Thompson—Don't make speeches about it; produce the letter.

Mr. Bates—I am telling the facts.

Mr. Thompson—No, you are not telling the facts. Tell the facts and don't make speeches about it.

The Master—Mr. Thompson, I should have to exclude the letter if you offered it.

Mr. Thompson—Very well.

The Master—If you desire to have it on the record so that you can reserve an exception perhaps we can agree that you may be treated as having offered the letter now.

Mr. Bates—No objection.

The Master—But it is excluded on the ground that it related to transactions subsequent to the bringing of the suit. Is that desired?

Mr. Thompson—I think it would be just as well, although it is not of any great importance to me. I will save my rights.

The Master—If you say that Mr. Dittmore afterward returned it nobody will question your statement, but then it is not a statement that has anything to do with what I have got to decide.

Mr. Thompson—The witness has already testified to that, sir; he did return it.

The Master—Yes; all right.

Mr. Thompson—Your Honor may remember that when Governor Bates began to talk about this salary this morning I objected, I didn't care to have it gone into. It has been gone into and I prefer to try to leave it right on the record, that is all.

Q. How long before March 17, 1919, was it, roughly, when the directors consulted Judge Smith about the expulsion of Mr. Dittmore? I don't ask you to fix the date exactly, but an approximation to it, as nearly as your memory will serve. A. In February some time.

Q. And Mr. Eustace had been having several conferences with Mr. Dickey about that time, had he not, concerning the advisability of removing Mr. Dittmore from the board? That is the actual truth, isn't it?

A. No.

Q. You knew, didn't you, that Mr. Eustace had asked, suggested to Mr. Dickey, that he get rid of Mr. Dittmore? That has been testified to here.

Mr. Bates. No, it has not.

Mr. Thompson—Oh, yes; Dittmore's was the "hidden hand," pardon me.

The Master—What has been testified to?

Mr. Thompson—That he said, "Why don't you clean up your own board? Why don't you get rid of the hidden hand? You know what the hidden hand is." And it was agreed he meant Dittmore, throughout the record.

Mr. Bates—That is not the same as saying he was asked to dismiss him.

The Master—It is by no means the same as saying the words that you have just used.

Mr. Thompson—I cannot see the slightest difference myself. He said, "Why don't you clean up your own board? Why don't you get rid of the hidden hand?" And it was agreed he meant Dittmore, I would say it meant, "Why don't you get rid of Dittmore?"

The Master—I don't think that is a fair question to the present witness.

Q. You knew, did you not, that Mr. Eustace had suggested to Mr. Dickey that he, Eustace, would think it a good idea for the board to get rid of Mr. Dittmore, in substance? I cannot pick the words he used. That was the substance of it, wasn't it? A. I don't think I knew that.

Q. Did you ever have any talk with any of these trustees yourself before March 17 about the removal of Mr. Dittmore? I don't care what was said, but was that subject ever mentioned between you and any of the trustees? A. Perhaps by inference, once.

Q. Which one was it? A. I couldn't tell you.

Q. Well, I don't know as I care, but one of them. In conversation with one of them, before March 17, the subject of removing Mr. Dittmore was mentioned, wasn't it, in substance? A. By inference only.

Q. Well, you have already suggested this morning in your testimony that on one of these conferences Mr. Eustace said something against Mr. Dittmore, to Mr. Dickey, and Mr. Dickey said that was a matter for the board to decide? A. Yes.

Q. There wasn't any secret made, was there, Mr. Merritt, to come right down to hard pan, about the desire of at least some of these trustees that Mr. Dittmore should be removed in some way from that board? That was a well known fact, wasn't it? A. Why, among themselves I presume it was.

Q. And also the directors—I won't say knew—but the directors realized that that was what some of the trustees wanted, didn't they? A. From their objections we inferred it.

Q. And in discussing this matter among yourselves—because I understand from Mr. Dickey it was never mentioned to Mr. Dittmore till March 17—in discussing the matter of his expulsion among yourselves and your brother directors, the question was raised, wasn't it, whether or not it would facilitate a harmonious adjustment between the trustees and the directors if Mr. Dittmore were removed quietly and politely, from that board? Isn't that so? A. Yes, there was such a suggestion.

Q. And the consensus of opinion seemed to be among the directors, except of himself, of course, you couldn't expect him to agree to his own expulsion—but among the other directors the consensus of opinion was that it would probably tend to help on an adjustment with these trustees if Mr. Dittmore were expelled, wasn't it? A. Well I would rather say it was the hope of the directors that he would conform—

Q. No, pardon me; I don't care what you would rather say. I want

that question answered just as it is and not going to put every question just as it is put, yes or no.

[The question is read by the stenographer.]

Q. Say yes or no to that.

Mr. Bates—I submit, Your Honor, that is a question that in its nature ought not to be answered yes or no; at least, the witness ought not to be restricted to that.

The Master—I think he should answer first yes or no, if he can, and then I think the circumstances require that he should be allowed some explanation, if he desires to make any.

Mr. Thompson—I am perfectly willing, but I would like an answer, yes or no, first.

Q. You understand, Mr. Merritt, you are first to give an answer, yes or no, to this, and then later you may give an explanation. A. Yes.

Q. Now, do you desire to make any explanation of that answer? A. Yes. I would like to say that it was not the desire of the directors that Mr. Dittmore should be expelled, for the purpose of adjusting the affairs of the trustees, but it was rather the desire of the directors that Mr. Dittmore would more nearly conform his methods of doing business on the board with the balance of the board.

Mr. Thompson—Now, does your Honor think that is an explanation—I do not—to this answer.

Mr. Bates—We submit that it is explanation.

The Master—I am not sure he is through yet.

Q. You have nothing more to say, have you? A. In substance, that was it.

Mr. Thompson—I don't think that is an explanation of his answer.

The Master—I think on the whole that I shall let it stand; it may be regarded in one aspect as an explanation. Your question was a very indefinitely framed one, as it seemed to me. It contained a long parenthesis which tended to confuse, and it asked about a consensus of opinion among the directors. What did that mean—that all five agreed, or four agreed, or who agreed?

Q. You understood what I meant? I will put it. You understood what I meant by consensus of opinion, didn't you? A. I thought you meant all the other directors.

Q. That is what I did mean. You understood my question that you answered yes to, didn't you, perfectly? A. Yes.

Q. In other words, the constant difference of opinion between Mr. Dittmore on the one hand and the other members of the directors on the other hand on this question of whether one member of the board ought to be expelled from the Board of Trustees, or all the members—that was what made the trouble, wasn't it? A. No.

Q. That didn't make any trouble?

A. No.

Q. Were there any other differences of opinion in the relations between the two boards except that one between Mr. Dittmore and the other directors? Do you get that question? A. Yes, I think there were.

Q. That is, there were some other matters connected with these two boards and their relations that he differed in opinion with the other directors about, were there? A. I believe there were.

Q. Can you mention one other matter concerning these two boards where his opinion was not the same as your opinion, besides—I am not talking about expelling one or expelling all three, but something besides that, concerning the two boards? A. Well, he had no regard for the opinion of the directors about going into a court of equity.

Q. About going into a court of equity? A. Going into a court of equity.

Q. That is to say, he felt that it was so important to expel all three that he would take his chance in a court of equity, and the other directors didn't think that that was right—is that it? A. The other directors would not go to law.

Q. No. That is, he was willing to go to court to ask the Court to appoint new trustees after the directors had removed all three? A. Yes.

Q. And the other directors were not willing to do that? A. Yes.

Q. That is another point where you differed. Was that an important point of difference of opinion, or unimportant? A. I thought that it was very important.

Q. Now, give us another matter concerning these two boards where his opinion differed from your opinion. A. On that one point, I don't believe I can recall any others.

Q. Those two points were really the only points, and they were really only one point, weren't they, because if you discharged all three it meant that you had got to go to a court of equity? A. Yes.

Q. So that it was that one point that really the most serious matter between you, wasn't it? A. Well, in reference to the discharge of the trustees.

Q. And that had a most serious influence, didn't it, upon the decision of the directors in reaching that vote on March 17? A. Which vote?

Q. The vote dismissing him. A. No, sir.

Q. It didn't have any influence at all? A. It didn't with me.

Q. It did not with me. Q. Was it discussed before you passed that vote? A. That point, no.

Q. Was it mentioned in Judge Smith's charges against him? A. I have forgotten.

Q. Now, were there any differences of opinion between you and Mr. Dittmore—I say you, but I mean the rest of the directors, and Mr. Dittmore—on any other subject besides these, between these two boards—any other differences of opinion? A. Oh, yes.

Q. Can you mention some of them? A. Yes.

Q. What were they? A. Well, he differed with the board regarding the giving to the world a new material history of Mrs. Eddy.

Q. That is, what did he think ought to be done? A. Well, he thought that they ought to go into the byways and

highways and get all of the relics and all of the data from everybody that was now living, whether they were friends of Mrs. Eddy or not—this is the impression I got from him—

Q. I don't want your impressions; I want you to express his opinion.

A. Well, he expressed that opinion, and so gave me the impression.

Q. Yes. And what did you want? Did you believe in that? A. I did not.

Q. That is, as I get it, if we take away from it the color that you have given to it by your words, he wanted to publish an exhaustive life of Mrs. Eddy, drawn from living sources, before the people who knew about it had died, and you did not think that it ought to be done—that is all there was to it, isn't it? A. No; there was a lot more to it.

Q. He wanted to publish a truthful life of Mrs. Eddy, didn't he? A. Oh, I think he was honest about it, yes.

Q. That was an honest difference of opinion, wasn't it? A. Yes.

Q. Now, what other subject was there that there was an honest difference of opinion about? A. Well, he wanted to go into the publishing house and do things himself, as if he was the whole board, without the consent of the board.

Q. Just mention one thing that he did without the consent of the board, where you think he ought to have had that consent.

The Master—And by "the board" you now mean—

Mr. Thompson—The Board of Directors.

A. He took means, whether he went himself or sent others—

Q. Is this something that you know about yourself of your own personal knowledge? A. Yes, because he brought the information to us.

Q. Yes. A. To get the circulation of The Monitor without the board's asking for it, and without consulting the trustees. He—

Q. Let us stop right there. The point that you thought he was wrong on there was to try to get the true circulation of The Monitor without being asked to do it by the Board of Directors—was that it? A. Yes.

Q. Now, then, let us take another matter where you thought he did wrong.

The Master—Don't you mean about which there was a difference of opinion?

Mr. Thompson—About which there was a difference of opinion.

The Master—I think that your other questions were all in that form.

Mr. Thompson—I will accept Your Honor's suggestion—about which you and he differed in opinion as to matters of policy.

Q. About his desire to interfere with the editorial



article on "Possession." You remember about that? A. Yes.

Q. Using the very word "unseemly," didn't he? A. Yes.

Q. Yes. And another on Oct. 13, when he called Miss Warren in and he said he wanted to make a clean slate before Mr. Rathvon came on the board? A. Yes.

Q. Remember that talk? A. Yes.

Q. Then he made a very abrupt apology to Mr. Dittmore in general terms for all his abusive language toward him during the course of months, didn't he? A. Yes, he was very repentant.

Q. Yes, very repentant. And then he made another apology to him on another occasion when Mr. Dittmore protested, and Mr. Dittmore—see if you remember this—on another occasion Mr. Dittmore, commenting on certain conversations and talk of Mr. Dickey at a meeting of the Board of Directors, said that he could not sit there as a Christian Scientist and partake, even indirectly, in a case of discipline where such language was being used as Mr. Dickey was using about one of the parties to the case. Do you remember that? A. Yes, Mr. Dittmore said that so, on your oath? A. No, I don't recall.

Q. Shall I have to give you the name of the case before you recall it? A. Come whisper it to me.

Q. I don't think I will, sir. Do you remember a famous case of discipline which you have been running for a good while? A. Yes. Not for a good while.

Q. Do you remember on one occasion—A. Yes. I think I remember the one you refer to.

Q. You know the one I refer to. I have been told to keep out names. I haven't any desire to give any, unless you do. A. No.

Q. Do you remember there was a complaint by Mr. Dittmore against the language of a certain joke made by Mr. Dickey concerning that case? Yes or no. A. No.

Q. You don't remember it? A. No.

Q. You heard Mr. Dickey testify. He remembered it, didn't he? A. Not upon that.

Q. Well, let us see, Mr. Merritt. Perhaps we can refresh your memory as to that. A. I can refresh your mind about it.

Q. I don't think so, because I wasn't there; I don't know anything about it.

Mr. Bates—You do not seem to want to find out the facts.

Mr. Thompson—The Court will find them out.

The Master—You haven't yet given me the year in which all this is supposed to have occurred.

Q. Wasn't it some vulgar remark in connection with Mr. McCracken? A. Yes.

Q. And didn't Mr. Dittmore, as a matter of fact, protest against the remark? A. Yes; Mr. Dickey apologized.

Q. Just a minute. And didn't Mr. Dickey apologize and say he was sorry he had made it? A. Yes.

Q. Wasn't it as a matter of fact a very obscene joke? A. Well, according to interpretation.

Q. No; wouldn't you interpret it as a very obscene joke, fairly and honestly, as a man? A. No, I wouldn't, fairly and honestly as a man.

Q. You would think it was a very proper remark, would you?

The Master—He did not say that, nothing that meant that, so far as I could see.

Mr. Thompson—I beg your pardon. The Master—He did not say that.

Mr. Thompson—No. Did he say anything that fairly imported that?

Mr. Thompson—I won't press him. I will have the remark when Mr. Dittmore testifies. That is all.

Re-Direct Examination

Q. (By Mr. Bates.) Mr. Merritt, Mr. Whipple asked you in regard to taking advice in the matter of salaries, and you asked to explain something in regard to some question and he told you you could not explain then. What was it you wished to explain in regard to salaries?

Mr. Thompson—Now, if Your Honor please—

A. I wanted to explain—

Mr. Thompson—I object to it, that is all.

Q. What was it that you wanted to explain?

Mr. Whipple—Just a moment. Doesn't Your Honor think it ought to be a little more definite than that?

Mr. Bates—We can't tell until we hear it. I don't know what he wishes to explain, but I know he started to explain, and you said, "No, you can do that when your attorney inquires of you."

The Master—I think we can hear what he has to say. If it is not proper we will strike it out.

Mr. Whipple—I do not wish to interfere with anything that is a real explanation, as I told Mr. Merritt, and I must say that I think he shows very little disposition to do anything else when he is given liberty. Perhaps this is purely an explanation.

Mr. Bates—Your remarks may be gracious but they do not appear to be pertinent.

Mr. Whipple—It seems to me that they are both gracious and pertinent.

The Witness—I think you stated—

Mr. Whipple—Just a moment. I think that is very doubtful if that is an explanation of any answer. It seems to be gratifying a very natural desire to attempt to put in some justification, but it certainly—

The Master—I do not see how that can be an explanation of his answer about the employment of counsel. Do you?

Mr. Bates—I do not know as it is so much an explanation in regard to that matter as it is an explanation—

The Master—That is what you asked.

Mr. Bates—As to what was in his mind.

The Master—I am afraid that I shall have to strike that out.

The Witness—Pardon me, I thought you asked me about salaries?

Mr. Bates—That—

Mr. Whipple—I think that being

stricken out, if Your Honor please, it should be stricken from the record and not printed.

Q. I think Mr. Whipple's question was why you consulted lawyers in regard to that matter.

Mr. Whipple—If you will pause a moment, Governor, I would like to see whether the striking out from the record strikes it out so it shall not be printed.

The Master—I am waiting to see if other counsel have anything to say on that point. My idea would be that I cannot regard it as in any sense the explanation that you are in search of, and it had better disappear from the record.

Mr. Bates—It was not responsive to my question.

Mr. Whipple—Then it may disappear from the record?

The Master—Yes, I think so.

Q. Was the matter of the raise in salary in any way referred to the Finance Committee of the Church? A. It was all referred to the Finance Committee.

Q. And did they take action on it? A. They did.

Q. What was their action?

Mr. Whipple—Just a moment. The pure question that has been impliedly raised by the cross-examination of the witnesses by myself is not with regard to comparison of the services, the value of the services, or things of that sort, but the violation of the Manual. That is all I asked about. These directors come here saying that the Manual must be—

The Master—If you are going to have part of the facts you might as well have the whole of them. I think, with regard to this increase in salaries.

Q. What was their action, Mr. Merritt? A. They wrote us a letter approving the opinion, the legal opinions, the opinions of counsel—

Mr. Whipple—Now, if I may interject, if Your Honor please.

The Master—What was their final action?

Q. What was their final action in regard to salaries—whether or not they approved of them? A. They approved.

Mr. Whipple—Well, I understand that is in the letter, and here the Committee of Finance, as I understand, are selected by the directors, not by the Church, and the directors are submitting to some subordinate body—

Mr. Bates—I submit, Your Honor, that if Mr. Whipple wants to show that he can show it later. It is like his statement that this was in violation of the By-Laws. It was not in violation of the By-Laws but was in entire accord with them.

The Master—Let us get the facts.

Mr. Whipple—It was absolutely in violation of the By-Laws.

Mr. Bates—I will direct Your Honor's attention—

The Master—I am not going to determine now whether it was a violation or was not. I want to get the facts, and we will hear about the By-Laws later.

Mr. Thompson—I think, if there was approval there, it ought to be shown in writing.

Mr. Bates—The question in regard to the Finance Committee was asked because Mr. Thompson insisted or had implied that it was done in secret.

Mr. Thompson—No.

Mr. Bates—It was done with the approval of the Finance Committee—that is all I expect to show.

Mr. Thompson—Then I ask that it be struck out as to me. Your Honor prevented me from inquiring and told me to wait until I could get a witness as to the date.

Mr. Whipple—If this witness knows that it was acted on by the Finance Committee, let him state.

Mr. Bates—This was a matter that took place, Your Honor, while this witness was a member of the board. The matter which Your Honor excluded took place two years before.

Mr. Thompson—This finance committee is supposed to be an organized body. Has it any record of votes?

Mr. Bates—That you can determine later.

Mr. Whipple—If Your Honor please, before there is any significance or weight to be attached to any action of the finance committee, ought it not to appear that they had some authority about it, who the so-called finance committee were, what functions they performed with regard to any such question as that?

Mr. Bates—Haven't you read the Manual?

Mr. Whipple—Yes; and it is because I do not believe you have that I am presenting the suggestion.

Mr. Bates—I have read it within 15 minutes.

Mr. Whipple—I have read it and find nothing indicating any authority on the part of the finance committee.

The Master—You will have an opportunity to bring that out later.

Mr. Whipple—Yes.

The Master—And if he wants to ask him whether this was acted on by the finance committee, I think I shall permit it.

Mr. Whipple—That he has done.

The Master—That he has done. What is the next thing, Governor Bates?

Q. I call attention to the last section of Article I of the By-Laws, and also to Sec. 4 of Art. XXIV.

Mr. Bates—Will you give me those again?

Mr. Whipple—Art. I, the last section and the last sentence, which is the sentence in regard to the salaries of the Board of Directors, and Section 4 of Art. XXIV, in regard to the finance committee and its duties.

Mr. Bates—The first one I did not get.

Mr. Thompson—Sec. 9.

Mr. Whipple—What section?

Mr. Bates—The last section.

The Master—Sec. 9.

Mr. Bates—It is Sec. 9, but it is the last section in the article.

Q. Do you identify that? (Passing a paper to the witness.) A. Yes.

Q. And do you also identify that? (Passing a second paper to the witness.) A. Yes.

Mr. Thompson—Governor—

Mr. Bates—I offer a copy—

Mr. Thompson—my attention has been called to one question that I was intending to put and forgot to put. Perhaps you had rather have me put it now?

Mr. Bates—I have no objection, with Your Honor's permission.

Re-Cross Examination

Q. (By Mr. Thompson.) Mr. Merritt, there is a system of pensions established for the directors by custom, isn't there, in the Christian Science Church? A. Yes.

Q. And the fact is that Mr. Dittmore was dismissed nine weeks before he had served the 10 years which would have entitled him to a pension; isn't that the fact? A. When you figure it up, perhaps that is so.

Mr. Thompson—That is the way it goes. That is all.

Redirect Examination

Mr. Bates—I offer copy of a letter sent by the Board of Directors under date of Sept. 13, 1917, to Messrs. Calvin C. Hill, Charles E. Lord, and Fred M. Lamson, as a committee on finance of The Mother Church.

The Master—Those, I take it, have been submitted to counsel?

Mr. Bates—No, they have not been submitted. Would you like to see these?

Mr. Bates passes two papers to Mr. Thompson.

Mr. Thompson—Which one have you offered?

Mr. Bates—I shall offer both of them.

Mr. Whipple—These should be submitted to Your Honor, and I do not see that either the letter addressed to these gentlemen or their reply refers to the question of salaries. They are on the question of the propriety of the directors in relinquishing their position with The Mother Church. I ask Your Honor to look at them (passing papers to the master), and I want to suggest again that no investigation has been made as to how this committee on finance happened to be, or what authority they may have in the premises, and perhaps Your Honor will think that ought to be determined before you accept communications either to or from them.

The Master—For what purpose are these offered? To fix a date?

Mr. Bates—They are offered for the purpose of showing that the only body in the Church that could possibly pass on the question had passed upon it, and to show the matter of the increase of these salaries which has been questioned as a collateral issue in this case, one which I do not think ought to have been brought into it, but Mr. Whipple brought it in and we have the right to show that the matter was placed before the only authorities under the Manual before whom it could be placed.

Mr. Whipple—But, if Your Honor please, it does not appear that it could be placed before them under the Manual.

Mr. Bates—I should think, Your Honor, that it is a matter that the Board of Directors had the supreme right in themselves, but in order that they might be entirely public in regard to it, and that every possible objection might be overcome, they submitted it to this committee as the only committee to whom it could be submitted under the By-Laws.

Mr. Whipple—On the contrary, it would seem that, desiring to have some sort of thing that they could show, they selected some of their subordinates to write a letter to them and get it back—some of their own appointees. It is just as capable of that construction as any.

Mr. Bates—Your Honor will recall that under the by-law all of the bills have to be approved by this committee; these would be bills the same as any other expenses.

The Master—Of course, I make no ruling now as to the significance of this piece of evidence, nor as to the conclusions which may be drawn from it. The question for me now is simply, Are these for any purpose relevant? I do not see why they may not have relevancy; I think I shall admit them subject to objection.

Mr. Thompson—I would like an objection noted.

Mr. Bates—The letter of Sept. 13, which I have described, I will ask to have marked as an exhibit first.

Mr. Whipple—Sept. 13, 1917?

Mr. Bates—A letter dated Sept. 13, 1917, from the Board of Directors to Messrs. Calvin C. Hill, Charles E. Lord, and Fred M. Lamson.

The Master—Do you want to read them into the record?

Mr. Bates—Yes, sir.

The Master—Couldn't the stenographers take them and copy them in?

Mr. Bates—Yes, that could be done.

The Master—I didn't know but we might, in the 17 minutes that remain, complete the examination of this witness.

[A letter from the Board of Directors to the committee on finance, Sept. 13, 1917, is marked Exhibit 722.]

Mr. Bates—Exhibit 722 is very short. Shall I read it?

The Master—I thought we wouldn't read them. My suggestion was to let them be now put into the record.

Mr. Bates—Very well. Then I have no objection to that—the letter from the Board of Directors of Sept. 13, 1917, which is marked as Exhibit 722.

[Exhibit 722]

"Sept. 13, 1917.

"Messrs. Calvin C. Hill, Charles E. Lord, and Fred M. Lamson,

"Committee on Finance of The Mother Church,

"Dear Friends:

"I am instructed by The Christian Science Board of Directors to hand you herewith two legal opinions, one from Mr. Charles F. Choate Jr., dated July 1, 1915, and the other jointly from ex-Governor John L. Bates and Mr. Leon M. Abbott, dated Sept. 6, 1917, on the question of the propriety of the members of The Christian Science Board of Directors relinquishing their positions in The Mother Church except their offices as directors.

"It is the unanimous opinion of the directors that the time has come for this change to be made and it is their hope to consummate the change in

the not far distant future.

"Kindly return these inclosures, and oblige,

"Sincerely yours,

"Corresponding Secretary for The Christian Science Board of Directors,

"CEJ-L"

Mr. Bates—Now, the letter in reply of the finance committee, approving the proposed action, signed by Charles E. Lord, Calvin C. Hill, and Fred M. Lamson, as committee on finance.

[A letter from the Committee on Finance to the Directors, Sept. 17, 1917, is marked Exhibit 723, and is as follows:]

[Exhibit 723]

"Boston, Mass., September 17, 1917.

"The Christian Science Board of Directors,

"105 Falmouth Street,

"Boston, Massachusetts.

"Dear Friends:

"In reply to your letter of September 13th, we beg to say that the Committee on Finance has carefully read the opinion of Messrs. Bates, Nay, Abbott and Dane, and Messrs. Choate, Hall and Stewart, regarding your proposed changes, and this Committee heartily approves of the same.

"Sincerely yours,

"CHARLES E. LORD,

"CALVIN C. HILL,

"FRED M. LAMSON,

"Committee on Finance.

"L.L."

Mr. Bates—Now, I will state to the Court that the first exhibit there states that there is annexed to it a copy of the opinion of the matter given by Mr. Charles F. Choate, and by John L. Bates and Leon M. Abbott. I am going to offer those as a part of the exhibit, but I do not think it is necessary to copy them into the record in full, as they are quite lengthy.

Mr. Thompson—If Your Honor please, I tried to go into that. Charles F. Choate's opinion is dated in 1915. That is the very reason I wanted to get that letter in. Now, I object until further—

Mr. Bates—This is an opinion that was submitted in connection with that letter, to the finance committee; it is a part of that letter. I am simply waiving the printing of it.

Mr. Thompson—No, it isn't any part of that letter. It is referred to in the letter. I think Your Honor having permitted me to go into this, and to show very same man, who knows no more about this than he did about my letter from Mr. Dittmore to the directors at that time, having excluded as a matter of discretion my letter, I do not see how Your Honor can let this letter in at this time. There may come a time when it will be admissible. If you do I cannot cross-examine him on it, because, as Your Honor pointed out, he does not know about it. It is not the proper time to introduce matters of this description, it seems to me, while this witness is on the stand, if I am to follow the ruling made by Your Honor against me a little while ago.

Mr. Bates—I assume, Your Honor, we would have been criticized if we had not offered them in connection with that letter, because they are referred to in the letter, and do witness on the stand has identified the letter as one which was sent by the board at this time. The fact that one of these exhibits is dated two years before, does not affect his knowledge in regard to it, because it was a part of this letter.

Mr. Thompson—We did not urge you to put those two letters in; you insisted on putting them in.

Mr. Bates—I know you have objected, but in view of your examination they were pertinent to the case, and I think also the opinions are.

The Master—I would like to have you remind me again of the connection in which I excluded them; it is a little out of my mind.

Mr. Thompson—You did not exclude these documents, sir, but I offered a letter from Mr. Dittmore.

The Master—You said you declined to permit you to put them in.

Mr. Thompson—Yes, sir.

The Master—Or to produce them.

Mr. Thompson—Will Your Honor excuse me? I did not say that. Your Honor misapprehends what I said. I said this: That in the examination of this witness, in cross-examination, I called upon Governor Bates to produce a letter, of which I had a copy, written by Mr. Dittmore to the Board of Directors at this very time, 1915, when Mr. Choate's opinion was given.

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Mr. Thompson—Yes, sir.

The Master—Or



## OPERATING PLAN FOR RAILROADS

Boston Chamber of Commerce Board for Private Control, Increased Rates, and Places for Men in the Management

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Members of the Boston Chamber of Commerce will vote, through a mail referendum, on a plan devised by a special committee as a basis of policy for future railroad operation in this country. Votes must be ready for counting by Aug. 6.

In brief, the committee's plan, which contemplates an immediate return of the roads to private operation, an increase in rates, and provision for representation of employees on directorates, is as follows:

"We believe  
"1. That the railroads should be returned to their owners on Dec. 31, 1919, as recommended by the President and the Director-General of Railroads; and in general accordance with the following plan:

"2. That the actual operation of the railroads should, as far as possible, be restored at once, in order that the railroad officials may have an opportunity to rebuild their organizations before the present arrangement with the government ends.

Increase in Rates Advised

"3. During the present year the federal government shall make such increase in rates, preserving the present rate relationship, as will provide a fund for the year 1920 equal to the probable railroad deficit for that year. This fund shall consist of the amount of such increase over the present rates, which shall be paid to the federal government by the railroads. It shall be used pro rata to reimburse such railroads as during 1920 fail to earn the former government standard return; and the surplus remaining, if any, shall be held for such disposition as Congress may make of it for the benefit of the transportation facilities of the country. The present government standard return shall be continued until the above-mentioned increase in rates becomes effective.

"4. That by the end of the present year, or shortly thereafter, legislation should be passed—

"(a) Directing the commission to authorize such rates as will give the railroads an opportunity to earn a reasonable return upon a value to be established by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

"(b) Providing for a more thorough and effective supervision of the railroads of the country by the Interstate Commerce Commission (but leaving such strictly local matters as do not affect interstate commerce to the jurisdiction of the State Railroad Commissions).

Consolidation in Public Interest

"(c) Directing the Interstate Commerce Commission to authorize such consolidations, unifications, and joint use of facilities as are shown to be in the public interest, having due regard to the value of competition.

"(d) Providing for the regulation and the control by the Interstate Commerce Commission of the issuance of securities, and the supervision by it of all capital expenditures.

"(e) Increasing the membership of the Interstate Commerce Commission to such extent as may be necessary, in view of its added duties and responsibilities.

"5. That the employees of the railroads should receive fair wages and good working conditions, and should be represented on the directorates of the roads; and that coupled with this representation employees should be expected to recognize that, with the rights of management, go corresponding duties to the railroads and to the public to maintain continuous and efficient service; and that in order to bring about these results—

"(a)—A competent, impartial, and permanent tribunal should be established, representing all parties in interest, including the public, to which disputed questions as to wages or working conditions shall be referred.

Views on Strikes and Lockouts

"(b) The decisions of this tribunal should be binding on all parties, and pending its decision there should be no strikes or lockouts.

"6. That the stockholders of each railroad should elect, subject to the approval of the Interstate Commerce Commission, at least one of its board of directors, who shall serve as a representative of the public interests." The committee expresses the opinion that government ownership is undesirable, and regional organization unwise. It urges operation by the owners at once, with increased rates to strengthen credit. Present mechanism for supervision and regulation is considered sufficient.

Objection to Guarantees

"There is a well-founded objection in the public mind," the committee holds, "against the government continuing to guarantee to the railroads beyond the end of this year the present standard return, and against any other form of government guarantee after government control has ceased." Increased membership of the Interstate Commerce Commission is recommended, and it is also advised that issuance of securities and capital expenditures by the railroads be placed under the commission's control. Certain arguments for and against the views of the special committee have also been prepared and are submitted to the members of the Chamber as a guide in the referendum vote.



Casual sketches at the annual event of Manhattan's peace guardians

## NEW YORK'S POLICE FIELD DAY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—If there was a single person in New York City who didn't possess one or more tickets for the police field day at Sheephead Bay last Saturday, it wasn't the fault of the police. Whether one wanted a ticket or not there was the police relief fund which was worth swelling and there were plenty of people who might enjoy the privilege of seeing the great goings on down at Sheephead. The difficulty in giving away tickets was the inability to find some one who didn't have one. The writer has two, still in his inside pocket. He couldn't go himself and he found everybody from the manager of his building down to the newest elevator girl, already supplied.

The tickets entitled the holders who got through the crowds to Sheephead Bay, 10,000 or 12,000 people to every elevated train, to a series of wondrous sights. There was first of all the couple that got married in an airplane, Lieut. George Burgess of the army air service and Miss Millie K. Shaffer of Brooklyn. Lieutenant Burgess drove the plane while the Rev. Alexander Wouters of the Edgewood Dutch Reformed Church performed the ceremony. Although they were in the same machine it was necessary for them to use the wireless telephone and reproducers enabled hundreds of thousands of guests below to hear most of the words. The lieutenant shouted that he would and so did Miss Shaffer and when the thousands below were given the chance to speak or forever after hold their peace no one, as usual, said a word.

The reproducers used for communicating voices through the air are not retroactive anyhow and when some reporter asked the lieutenant, after he had brought his bride safely to earth, how high he had been flying, he said something about the seventh heaven and all in all it was quite a high-toned wedding, despite the fact that the maid of honor at the last moment refused to serve.

There were other events, more of an athletic nature. Men put the shot and hurled various other things as far as they could and jumped high and far, rode bicycles as fast as their legs would make them go, spun around the track on motorcycles, had a tug of war and a shoe race. One man leaped from a plane nearly 2000 feet in the air, slipping off the edge of the wing, with hands manacled; but landing safely under his parachute nevertheless. The police showed how bucking horses really should be ridden and fought a strenuous sham battle, and did their best to make the tickets worth every penny paid for them, or every step taken in trying to get rid of them. The Governor was there, and the police commissioner, the Mayor, and a lot of other prominent people and the peanut men and the men who charge three times what ginger ale is worth; and there was every bit as much dust around Speedway Park as usual, with Manhattan Beach just beyond.

## FRONTIER QUESTIONS IN TZECHO-SLOVAKIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
PRAGUE, Tzecho-Slovakia—The great learned, political, economic, and financial societies of the Tzecho-Slovak Republic have published the following manifesto in favor of a common frontier with the Jugo-Slav State:

"A common frontier between the Tzecho-Slovak Republic and the King-

dom of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes is an indispensable condition for the security of Europe. Without this union it will continue to be possible for the Germans to conduct an aggressive policy with regard to the security of Europe similar to that which unchained the world war. If the possibility is left to Germany of menacing, via German-Austria and Hungary, which are both so closely united and devoted to Germany, the small states situated along that route, Germany will always have a territorial base for the renewal of her pre-war policy. Without territorial union with Jugo-Slavia it would be utterly impossible for the Tzecho-Slovak Republic to free itself from the economic supremacy of Germany. President Wilson's idealistic effort to assure a durable peace to the world would thus lose the greatest of its practical guarantees. It is for this reason that we demand that the Peace Conference should heed our appeal for territorial union with Jugo-Slavia, a union ardently desired by both nations."

Meanwhile, in the matter of the delimitation of the Tzecho-Slovak frontier with Poland, the conversation which took place between President Masaryk and Mr. Paderewski when the latter passed through Prague on his way back to Paris has resulted in an agreement to set up a commission at Cracow for the purpose of settling the Tschén question. President Masaryk has since stated at a conference with journalists that Tzecho-Slovakia persists in her claims with regard to the Oderberg-Kaschau railway, but is ready to make great concessions in order to facilitate a compromise.

## NEW CHIEF OF THE FRENCH WAR SCHOOL

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—The Supreme School of War, which is soon to be reopened, has been given a new Commander, General Debény, who played such an important rôle during the Great War, and who for many years had been one of the most brilliant professors of the great military school; his lessons on the tactics of infantry remain in the memory of all who had the privilege of hearing them, as being quite remarkable on account of the practical spirit and good, sound common sense which characterized them.

When war broke out General Debény had reached the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, which grade he retained whilst working on the staff of General Dubail. His rare qualities soon led to his appointment as Chief d'Etat Major, and he participated in the important operations which took place in the east of France under the direction of General de Castelnau.

General Debény distinguished himself at Verdun and more especially at the Mort Homme, and he proved that he knew how to apply the theories he had formerly expounded as professor of tactics, and to adapt them to the new conditions of modern warfare.

Indeed, he conducted certain operations with such remarkable competence that he was soon appointed Commander-in-Chief of the seventh army, which he left some time later in order to assume the direction of the first army, which played a rôle of such tremendous importance until the end of the war, as from July 18, never ceased to maintain contact with the English forces on the left wing of the French Army.

## OIL PROJECTS IN UNITED KINGDOM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The prospects of finding and working on a commercial scale the valuable deposits of oil-bearing beds which experts are convinced exist in the United Kingdom, are becoming rosier every day, and the success that has already been attained at Hardstoft in Derbyshire, is leading up to other enterprises, notably at Newark and in West Lothian.

At Hardstoft the bore has been taken to a depth of just over 3000 feet, and although only about six inches of the oil sands have been yet penetrated, the oil has already reached the surface in the course of the fortnight, and is overflowing at the rate of about 400 gallons per day. An analysis of the oil has been made by Mr. J. R. Hackford, B.Sc., F.I.C., Lord Cowdray's adviser,

and his verdict is that it is of exceptionally high quality and value. There are six other drillings going on around Chesterfield in the adjacent district, but the work is not so far advanced as it is at Hardstoft.

A license has also been issued by the Minister of Munitions to a company called Oilfields of England, Limited, which is authorized to bore for oil in an area near Newark. Proper safeguards have been inserted in the agreement by which the State may acquire the workings if the government consider that step necessary. The payment of royalties by the company to any persons having any estate or interest in land from which petroleum is obtained is forbidden, and this clause of the agreement has great interest in view of the claims that are being made on every side that such underground products of the soil shall not be taxed for the benefit of individuals.

## A timely recommendation

If you are planning on having us make some shirts for you this fall it will be to your advantage to let us know right away.



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Shirtmaker Scarfmaker  
Michigan at Madison  
CHICAGO

P. S.—There are many reasons for this.  
—Z. Z. J.

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to Chicago will find it worth while, we believe, to inspect our select displays of

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## PRESS PROTESTS MEDICAL CENSORS

Alabama Newspapers Object to Powers Claimed in Bill Presented by the Health Board

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

MONTGOMERY, Alabama—That the enactment of legislation proposed by the Alabama State Board of Health, controlled by allopaths, would virtually authorize statutory press censorship by medical authorities as to advertising restrictions, was the contention of the Alabama Press Association's officers and executive committee, who took action on the matter at a special meeting here. Resolutions were passed to "enter protest against the general principle of several provisions of the measure which establish an objectionable censorship of the press." Dr. W. S. Welch, state health officer, offered modifications which were accepted as less objectionable to the press.

Criticism of the proposed law, which contains about 23,000 words, has been general in the press, the typical attitude being thus expressed by The Birmingham News:

"There is abundant reason to believe that the State Health Department has overreached itself and gone beyond the bounds of reason and justice in some features of the bill it has presented to the Alabama Legislature.

There has been at every Legislature for years an attempt by a certain more or less dominant element of the state medical association to give the health board extreme powers that are unnecessary and dangerous in their exercise. The representatives of the people invariably prune down these bills and they will do so again. It seems as if those zealous physicians would learn a lesson of moderation and sagacity. But such is not the case. The health authorities annually resume a strenuous fight for their theories of autocracy, and get turned down. So it will probably be this time."

## MAINE CENTENNIAL WEEK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Maine—The Portland Chamber of Commerce has signified its approval of holding the Maine Centen-

nial Celebration in this city in the fall of 1920, by announcing its support to the city government in the appropriation of \$25,000 for this purpose. Another \$25,000 will be added to this sum by the State. It is expected that the affair will be of one week's duration and is already being looked forward to with much interest and enthusiasm by many Maine communities.

## WHITLEY COUNCIL FOR OFFICE OF WORKS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—A conference was held at the Office of Works to make preliminary arrangements for the setting up of a departmental joint council for the industrial establishments of the Office of Works. Representatives of trade unions having members employed by the Office of Works were present, together with officials of the department and of the Treasury and Ministry of Labor.

Sir Alfred Mond, First Commissioner of Works, presided and expressed his satisfaction that the arrangements which the government had been making for the establishment of Whitley councils in government industrial establishments had so far progressed that it was possible to make an early commencement. The Office of Works was the first department, he stated, in which such a meeting had been held, and every effort would be made by him and by the staff to assist in the formulation of a sound scheme. He asked the trade unions to render their assistance.

After discussion, a resolution was carried appointing a committee of six trade union representatives to decide what unions should be represented on the departmental joint council, and subsequently to collaborate with representatives of the office of works to adapt the scheme to meet the requirements of the department.

## TEXAS ICE PRICE HIGHER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

DALLAS, Texas—Texas ice dealers, apparently through concerted action, have advanced the retail price of ice 10 cents on 100 pounds, or to 60 cents a hundred. The advance is not confined to Dallas and other large cities, but has extended even to the smaller towns and villages.



## To Out of Town Visitors—

There's an "atmosphere" about this store which, we believe, you will like. It springs from a sincere desire to render a service that is simply the multiplication of the little personal courtesies one friend offers another.

In many sections new fall merchandise is arriving almost daily, and these arrivals will give added interest to your visit.

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For every line carried. In stock or made to order.

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CANADIAN VIEW OF  
SIBERIAN FINANCE

Owing to Lack of Transport,  
There Are Said to Be Practically  
No Exports and No Way  
of Creating Foreign Balances

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—A report has been drawn up for the Canadian Government on financial conditions in Siberia by Mr. A. D. Braithwaite, financial expert of the Canadian Economic Commission (Siberia). Mr. Braithwaite has been for many years in the employ of the Bank of Montreal, and at the time of his retirement a few months ago, held the position of assistant general manager of the bank. He writes from Vladivostok, under date of April 12, that complete disruption of trade then existed throughout Siberia, caused very largely by the disorganization of the railway system. There was no gold standard on which to base the issues of currency and no constitutional government whose pledges could be taken with safety. When the Kerensky government was in power the "simple expedient" of operating a printing press and turning out currency by the millions, was adopted which, by the method of obtaining funds was continued when the Bolsheviks got into power.

## Outstanding Currency

In the course of an interview at Omsk with Mr. Michailoff, Minister of Finance in the Siberian Government, Mr. Braithwaite was given the following estimate of currency now outstanding:

- (1) Of the Romanoff and large Kerensky issues, 35,000,000,000 rubles.
- (2) Of the Kerensky issues of 40 and 20 ruble notes, 70,000,000,000.
- (3) Of the Imperial, Kerensky, and Bolshevik bonds and Treasury bills, 20,000,000,000.
- (4) Of the Siberian (Koltchak) Government issues and Treasury bills, 1,500,000,000 rubles, or a total of 126,500,000,000 rubles. This is exclusive of local and municipal issues estimated at 200,000,000.

Mr. Michailoff also stated that the government has reserves amounting to 8,000,000,000 rubles, consisting of gold, platinum and silver, valued at the current rate of exchange. This was practically substantiated by Mr. Nicolov, director for Department of Ministry of Finance in the State Bank, Vladivostok, who said that the bank held for the government 700,000,000 rubles in gold bars and coin taken from the Bolsheviks at Kagan, and 25,000 pounds of silver, say 500,000,000 rubles, and some platinum.

The value of the ruble had been rapidly decreasing, for on the arrival of the Canadian Economic Commission in February, it was roughly calculated at 10 to the dollar, while on the date of writing Mr. Braithwaite states that the quotation was 15.50 to the dollar.

## Trade Impossible

The impossibility of carrying on any trade with Siberia is evidenced by the following paragraph: "Under such conditions as now exist, owing to the lack of railway transport, there are practically no exports and no means of creating foreign balances against which bills of exchange can be sold to pay for imports or to in any way help to stabilize the value of the ruble, so that should the Canadian manufacturer wish to sell goods in Siberia, he could only receive in payment a currency which is rapidly depreciating in local value and is of no purchasing value outside of the country of issue, and in exchange for which he could not receive funds available in any market in the world, except perhaps to a limited extent in Japan and China; in fact I understand that the importation of the ruble is forbidden into England, France, the United States and Canada."

The government sources of revenue are not in any degree sufficient to meet ordinary expenditure, and great difficulties are experienced in the collection of taxes. To sum the question up, owing to the lack of railway transport, the stoppage of exports, the consequent inability to purchase exchange, the rapid and continuous fall in the price of the ruble, the difficulties confronting the government in handling the Bolshevik insurrection, the prisoners of war and the refugees from all parts of Russia, the question of placing the finances of the country on a firm and stable footing seems quite hopeless.

## Allied Financial Council

The opinion is expressed that unless the Allies acknowledge and support the Siberian (Koltchak) Government, Siberia and eventually European or older Russia would fall under the dominance of Germany, China, and Japan. Mr. Braithwaite advises the creation of Siberia into a separate province drawing the boundary line at the Ural Mountains. Another step advocated by this financial expert is the creation of an allied advisory financial council, to fully control all finances in Siberia and in this connection to establish a Siberian state bank, apart from the State Bank of Russia, having a capital of £10,000,000, supplied if possible by the Siberians and partly by the Allies. Of this sum £2,500,000 should be paid up and a further £2,500,000 subscribed before the bank opens for business. This state bank would be the only organization authorized to make issue of notes in Siberia which would be secured (1) by the government reserves (2) by the subscribed and unpaid capital (3) by the double liability of the shareholders, and (4) by all the available assets of the bank and the resources of the government. Other suggestions by Mr. Braithwaite along these lines are conveyed in the following paragraphs: The amount of the circulation to be limited and determined by an act of government. The bank to be under allied

control and to make monthly returns of assets and liabilities, showing particularly amount of metallic reserves and circulation. "Until such time as the country has been placed on a firm, stable basis, it would be advisable that the greater part of the reserves should be deposited outside of Siberia. It would also be desirable that a name, other than that of the ruble, should be given to the new paper money to be put into circulation. The question of the redemption of the present issues should be decided upon by the financial council."

Mr. Braithwaite adds: "As soon as conditions are more settled and good money can be obtained in payment for goods, I think it decidedly advisable that manufacturers should send out their own representatives with samples, who could place orders with responsible local merchants, as the demand for manufactured goods of all kinds, especially for agricultural implements suitable to Siberia, is and will continue to be of large proportions."

EL PASO EDITORS  
PUT UNDER ARREST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Southern News Office

EL PASO, Texas—Charged with having "printed comments upon the policies of the United States Government, without submitting, as required by law, a translation to the postmaster in El Paso," Jose Luis Velasco, editor, and Luis B. Alvarez, business manager, of La Republica, an anti-Carranza Mexican newspaper, published here for the past 16 months, were arrested by the federal authorities. Velasco's bond was set by United States Commissioner Kelly at \$1000, and that of Alvarez at \$500.

The arrests were made under a wartime law which requires all foreign-language publications to submit an English translation of articles to the postmaster of the city in which the publication appears before sending same through the mails. The Attorney-General of the United States has held this law to be valid until the treaty of peace is formally ratified. This being the second offense on the part of the parties under arrest, it was thought that possibly deportation proceedings would follow.

GAS-DRIVEN CARS  
URGED IN DETROIT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western News Office

DETROIT, Michigan—Charles E. Sorenson, general manager of the Henry Ford tractor plant, appeared before a meeting of the City Council of Detroit, called to discuss the problem of carrying workers to and from their employment, and declared that the Henry Ford gasoline-driven street car now being completed would solve the problem and revolutionize transportation methods.

"The plans and castings have been completed," said Mr. Sorenson, "and 200 men are now rushing the first car to completion. As soon as it is finished we wish to arrange for a test on the tracks of the Michigan Central Railroad. We want to run this car to Chicago in competition with the Wolverine, the crack passenger flier of the Michigan Central."

COMMUNITY SING FOR  
RETURNING SOLDIERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
PORTLAND, Maine—Community singing is to be given encouragement in this city and its vicinage. A new committee has been organized with Henry F. Merrill of the music commission as chairman, to work in conjunction with P. T. Ratcliff, organizer here of community singing. The first big move is a call for volunteers to organize a chorus to sing when the next hospital ship consignment of Canadian soldiers arrives here, during the week of Aug. 4.

Plans are being made for community opera performances for Portland this fall and for further development of community singing in the theaters.

PRESIDENT PESSOA  
ANNOUNCES CABINET

RIO JANEIRO, Brazil—President Pessoa's Cabinet ministers are announced as follows: Interior, Alfredo Pinto; Foreign Affairs, Azdeno Marquês; Finance, Howard Baptista; Communications, Giros do Dio; Agriculture, Simon Lopez; Marine, Paul Scares; War, Pandia Calogeras. This is the first Cabinet since the foundation of the republic in which civilians were named for military portfolios. Mr. Marquês was professor of law at St. Paul University. Mr. Baptista is president of the Bank of Brazil. Mr. Calogeras is a member of the Brazilian delegation at the Peace Conference.

## FIFTY CITIES GET SUGAR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Southern News Office

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana—All of the 16,800,000 pounds of government sugar which had been held in New Orleans has been distributed among 50 bidders in 50 cities of the south, approximately one carload to each customer. The sugar was sold at \$8.82 per hundred pounds, considerably less than the \$9.25 fixed by the government as the wholesale price during the war.

## STRIKE IN NEW JERSEY MILLS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern News Office

PASSAIC, New Jersey—A demand for a 15 per cent increase in wages in three worsted mills here was followed by a strike threatening to involve 6000 members of the Amalgamated Textile Workers of America. About the same number of members of the independent union declare they will neither make demands nor strike.

COTTON MEETING TO  
BE INTERNATIONAL

Hope for Promotion of Economy  
by Elimination of Waste Is  
Expressed by Chairman of  
the United States Commission

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—"Everybody all over the world is interested in cotton, for clothes come next to food, and it is impossible for sheep to grow fast enough to supply wool for the world's clothing; therefore, those interested in any way in cotton production all over the world ought to get together to standardize and stabilize the industry, to assure the cotton farmer a good price so that he will raise all that is needed, to eliminate waste and to assure the consumer of a fair and not exorbitant price," said Fulton E. Callaway, chairman of the cotton commission which has recently returned from a visit to Europe in connection with the world cotton conference to be held in New Orleans, Louisiana, Oct. 13-16, in an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. This, he explained, is to be attained not only by official delegates from every association of cotton merchants, spinners and weavers of north and south, and from country banks interested in financing the cotton industry throughout the United States, but also by thousands of delegates from the governments and organizations of European countries.

## Delegates From Many Lands

"Official delegates are coming from Great Britain, France, Belgium, Holland, Spain, Italy, and Switzerland, from Egypt and India, and also from Czechoslovakia and Poland," continued Mr. Callaway. "This is to be the largest industrial gathering ever held in the world. The time is ripe for it now, while the whole world is in a state of flux. The old world is in a condition to form cooperative associations in which each can bend somewhat for the interest of all."

"The spirit of cooperation is taking the place of the old spirit of competition all over the world, and now is the time to encourage it, while everybody is thinking of humanity. Reforms are usually made in times like these, and there are always some that hold forever. This cooperation of mankind is one of the good things to come out of the war. We are doing away with secrecy in industry as in diplomacy; efficiency is taking its place. And, to allow efficiency to replace secrecy is just as valuable in industry as in diplomacy."

"Sir Herbert Dixon, who served as Comptroller of Cotton in Great Britain during the war, and who is president of the Fine Spinners and Doublers Association, the largest cotton spinning company in the world, will lead the British delegation of 100. The French and Belgian governments will send strong delegations, as will their organizations of cotton spinners, manufacturers, merchants, and financiers. The same is true of Switzerland and also of Italy, which is sending the secretary-general of the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome."

## New Nations Are Keen

"It is interesting that the new republic of Tzecho-Slovakia, which takes in a large section of the industrial region of Austria, including fully 80 per cent of her spinners, in fact, the part that might be called the very Lancashire of Austria, will send official delegates. So will Poland, which takes in a large percentage of the cotton-spinning area of the former Russian Empire, including the cities of Lodz and Warsaw."

"Those new nations seem to be much keener than the older ones." Neither Germany, Austria, nor Bolshevik Russia has been invited to the conference, it is learned. The delegation did not visit these countries, as their visit to Europe was made before the signing of the peace treaty. Whether or not those nations will be allowed to participate, it seems obvious, will depend upon the decision of the American peace commission in regard to general intercourse with those countries, and also upon whether or not they live up to the terms of the treaty of peace.

"The conference will be a great success, I am certain," said Mr. Callaway, "and no doubt it will bring

about a great economic reform with a saving of several hundred million dollars, which will reduce the cost of cotton to consumers and help the cotton farmers and operatives to get a better living."

## Saving of Waste Planned

"Personally I believe that the cotton farmers and operatives are entitled to a better living, and that they can get it by means of these economic savings, not at the cost of the consumer, but by efficient saving of former waste. The conference, I believe, will solve these problems and help bring about cooperation throughout the world. When two men have a dollar each, and exchange them, each has a dollar still, but when two men have an idea each, and exchange them, then each has two ideas; they double each time for the good of all concerned."

When the cotton commission arrived in England, its mission was quite misunderstood, according to Mr. Callaway, who exhibited some interesting clippings from English newspapers bearing out his statements.

In the Textile Recorder of May 15, last, published in Manchester, it was said frankly in an article on the expected commission, that "the United States is out for trade," also that "this is a plain and legitimate attempt to secure greater trade for the United States machinists and manufacturers, but they have not all the knowledge in the world and some that we can impart might be of value to them."

Other critics protested somewhat at the choice of time and place of the conference, but finally agreed that in view of the immediate need for much raw cotton and since the greater part of this was raised in the United States, the choice was wise.

## Change in Tone

It is interesting to note the difference in tone of the next month's issue of the Textile Recorder, dated June 14. In this it was stated frankly that the comments in the earlier number, although reflecting the thoughts of British cotton interests in general, were stronger than a fuller knowledge of the American intentions warranted. Saying that since that time the writer had been enabled, through personal contact with the American commission, to see its points of view, the article continued:

"Let us at once say that these are most broad-minded and altruistic in conception, that selfishness and self-interest are ruled out of the bill." After declaring that the members of the commission had a very real sense of America's obligation to Europe, the writer concluded:

"British interests are bound up with the success of this projected conference. There is much to be learned by enlarging our sphere of vision. Enthusiasm must be imparted into the matter and nothing left undone to insure a successful issue of the deliberations of the delegates."

## Now For Soft Felts.

We have some very interesting new hats. They are a delightful soft felt, lighter than straw, more comfortable, and just as cool. They should be a real relief from the straw you probably have been wearing for two months—a pleasant change about—something new and fresh to put on. These soft felts are in all the good shades, beautifully finished and trimmed.

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FOOD BOYCOTT IS  
REDUCING PRICES

Housewives Refuse to Trade in  
High-Cost Shops and Assert  
That Organization Will Put  
an End to Profiteering

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Progress is already claimed in a food boycott established by Jewish women in Dorchester and Mattapan about a week ago.

"A number of the local provision stores are with us," declares Mrs. S. Brickman, one of the leaders. "Meat has come down 7 cents a pound. We have determined to buy no fish until the Boston fish strike is settled and the prices return to a figure more in keeping with a food so freely supplied by nature. The result is that our retail dealers are refusing to buy fish from the wholesalers."

"The same is true of chicken. It costs altogether too much, and we have boycotted it. Though thus far we have aimed at only fish and meat, handlers of other food products are giving us serious attention. For instance, the bakers, with no direct action on our part, have dropped the price of bread from 20 to 14 cents a loaf."

## Campaign to Be Inclusive

"We will probably carry our campaign against the high cost of living right along the line, covering every item," continued Mrs. Brickman. "Nearly every one agrees with us. We have hardly more than started, yet our organization has nearly 600 signatures and is growing rapidly. It is our hope that all the people in Boston will see what we have been able to do and that all will join in a widespread and decisive drive against unfair prices."

"Our evident progress and the indications of a complete success make

us confident that the people can do much if they will. Organization is simple and easy, for it requires merely a united policy on the part of the women in buying food for the family table; but the effect is great. The contact with and influence upon the retailer is direct. If the wholesaler is to blame, the final result is the same, for the only way to reach the wholesaler is through the retailer. Cooperative Stores Possible

"It is not the purpose of the women to put any dealer out of business. We want him to keep his trade, and will do all we can to help him do it, but the demand is that he play the game fair. We hope that we will not be obliged to take the provision business over into our own hands, yet we are fully able to set up cooperative stores if we should find that we can get fair prices in no other way."

What these women in the Blue Hill Avenue district seem to have realized is, first, that the producers and distributors of the necessities of life have been powerfully organized and met by no formidable opposition on the part of the people, who in numerous instances even encourage the profiteer through a seeming willingness to accept the fancy price. Many consumers actually insist upon a higher price in an attempt to feel that they are getting the best. Second, these women have become aware that a greater power than that of the merchants is in the hands of the people if they will only unite in a definite action to stop unreasonable charges and to establish an honest schedule of prices.

## Pickets Were Arrested

In the Elmo Street section of Dorchester, where the boycott movement has spread in the last few days, two women were arrested Saturday night, charged with sauntering and loitering. A mass meeting had been held and pickets were asking persons not to patronize stores where the prices remained high. The cases will be called in court Aug. 7. The women assert that they were within their legal rights. In the meantime the boycott goes on.

DRY ENFORCEMENT  
EMPTYING PRISON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
PORTLAND, Maine—A little over four years ago there were 117 prisoners in the Cumberland County jail which is now sheltering scarcely one, third that number. "I attribute this condition," says Turney William H. Smith, "to the one and only cause—Sheriff Graham's uncompromising enforcement of the prohibition law. Cumberland County has a good right to be proud of her sheriff as it now stands."

That the past months of rigorous enforcement have been in a way revolutionary is shown by the fact that among those serving sentences at this time there are but four who were sentenced for intoxication and 12 for selling liquor. When one contrasts this condition with the record of 510 commitments for drunkenness and only 49 for violation of the liquor law in 1915 and the fact that in the first year that Sheriff Graham was in charge 110 were sentenced for drunkenness and 107 for selling, while in 1918 only 46 were imprisoned for drunkenness and 105 for selling, the result is most satisfactory.

LAFAYETTE DAY  
CELEBRATIONS URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—That Sept. 6, Lafayette Day, be set aside as a day of national celebration in memory of the great French patriot and the victory of the first battle of the Marne is being urged by the National Lafayette Day Committee here.

The appeal, which will be nationwide, urges Americans to honor the memory of Lafayette as "one of the noblest heroes of the American Revolution, thanks to whose efforts France's sympathy for the cause of freedom was given effective expression at the crucial period of the struggle for American independence, and to commemorate the victory of the Marne when world freedom was saved from a deadly peril."

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## COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

## HARTE WILL MEET WILLIAMS IN FINALS

Two Longwood Players Are to Clash for the Right to Enter the Challenge Round—Fine Tennis in the Semi-Finals

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
NEWTON, Massachusetts—Richard Harte, Longwood, will meet R. N. Williams 2d, also of Longwood, in the final for the Longwood singles this afternoon for the new courts of the Longwood Cricket Club at Chestnut Hill. The challenge round is scheduled for Thursday afternoon.

In the lower half of the semi-finals Tuesday afternoon Richard Harte defeated C. S. Garland Jr. of Pittsburgh in a hard-fought match, four sets being necessary to decide the victor. Garland appeared to outplay the former Harvard star on his close game, scoring more points at the net, but Harte soon found his game and passed his opponent with hard drives to the side and back lines. After overcoming a three-game lead, Harte tied the set at five-all, and then, sending two service-aces over, took the next game on his own service, and also the final game for the set at 7-5.

Garland came back strong in the next set, and won it, 6-4, using his drives to good advantage. In this set Harte served many double faults, several of them at important stages of the set.

The third set established a record for length on the new courts, 26 games being played before Harte finally won 14-12. The courts were slow and the balls appeared heavy, well adapted to the Harvard man's cut stroke and he used it repeatedly with good results. He pulled Garland out of balance after he was set for a forehand drive, and many times resulted in a net being scored against the Yale player.

Harte excelled in his overhead strokes, and Garland who resorted to a lobbing game to keep his opponent away from the net, soon gave up this practice. The recoveries of the Longwood man thrilled the gallery time after time, while his cross-court plays earned him much applause.

In the fourth set, after both players had had a rest, three games following which Garland took advantage of the visiting net-man won the first game. This started Harte on his game, and he took the next two games allowing Garland but four points. They each won their own service then until the games stood three-all, when Harte displayed some wonderful tennis, making almost impossible "sets" and driving the ball to all corners of his opponent's court. He took the next three games allowing only three points in them all. The games by points follow:

FIRST SET			
Harte	4	6	4
Garland	2	4	5
SECOND SET			
Harte	1	2	4
Garland	4	1	2
THIRD SET			
Harte	2	4	3
Garland	4	2	5
FOURTH SET			
Harte	4	5	4
Garland	3	1	5

The summary:  
LONGWOOD SINGLES  
Semi-Final Round  
R. N. Williams 2d, Longwood, defeated N. W. Niles, Longwood, 6-2, 12-10, 4-6, 6-4, 6-2.

Richard Harte, Longwood, defeated C. S. Garland Jr., Pittsburgh, 7-5, 4-6, 14-12, 6-2.

Williams won his way to the final round by defeating N. W. Niles of the Longwood Cricket Club in the semi-final yesterday, in a brilliant, hard-fought, five-set match, 6-2, 12-10, 4-6, 4-6, 6-4. This match not only produced some of the best singles tennis seen at Newton this year, but it also contributed the longest set when Williams won the second set at 12-10. He took the next three games allowing only three points in them all. The games by points follow:

FIRST SET			
Williams	4	6	4
Niles	2	4	5
SECOND SET			
Williams	1	2	4
Niles	4	1	2
THIRD SET			
Williams	2	4	3
Niles	4	2	5
FOURTH SET			
Williams	4	5	4
Niles	3	1	5

Williams started out as if he were going to make short work of his opponent as he took the first set at 6-2 without any apparent difficulty. He was stroking finely, getting many difficult gets and also working his service to perfection. His backhand strokes were as brilliant as ever and he had Niles running all over the court most of the time. Niles made a lot of brilliant gets, but they were of little use to him as Williams would send them back with a brilliant placement which Niles could not even get his racket on.

The second set was, as the score indicates, a battle royal. Williams won the first two games at deuce and brought the match up to 4-2 by taking his service games while Niles was doing the same. At this point Niles did some brilliant playing and won three straight games. From then on each player won his service until Williams broke through Niles' service on the twenty-first game and then, by winning his own serve, took the set. Niles made things very interesting for Williams in the third set. He was not only playing brilliantly and getting many difficult returns, but Williams could not seem to keep his own game up to standard, with the result that Niles took the set at 6-4. This was also true of the fourth set, in which Niles played the better tennis. The fifth and deciding set was well played by both players. Williams started out by taking the first two games. Niles won the third and then Williams made it 3-1 by winning the fourth. Niles came back strongly and by taking the next three games brought the set to 4-3 in his favor. At this point in the match, Williams speeded up his game and took the next



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor, from photograph © Sport and General, London

## E. Woolston Wins the Marathon

three games with the loss of only four points. Williams played the better tennis of the two although it was not very much better. There were times when Niles played fully as brilliantly as the former champion, but his game was not as steady. Williams had his backhand strokes working beautifully and he made many placements. The match by points follows:

FIRST SET			
Williams	4	6	4
Niles	2	4	5
SECOND SET			
Williams	1	2	4
Niles	4	1	2
THIRD SET			
Williams	2	4	3
Niles	4	2	5
FOURTH SET			
Williams	4	5	4
Niles	3	1	5

Williams started out as if he were going to make short work of his opponent as he took the first set at 6-2 without any apparent difficulty. He was stroking finely, getting many difficult gets and also working his service to perfection. His backhand strokes were as brilliant as ever and he had Niles running all over the court most of the time. Niles made a lot of brilliant gets, but they were of little use to him as Williams would send them back with a brilliant placement which Niles could not even get his racket on.

## TWO DOUBLE BILLS IN THE NATIONAL

New York and Pittsburgh Divide—Cincinnati and the Braves Also Break Even on Tuesday

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING			
Club	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	54	25	.683
Cincinnati	56	28	.666
Chicago	46	38	.550
Brooklyn	40	42	.487
Pittsburgh	41	44	.482
Boston	31	49	.387
St. Louis	30	50	.375
Philadelphia	27	53	.340

TUESDAY'S RESULTS  
New York 3, Pittsburgh 0  
Pittsburgh 7, New York 6  
Cincinnati 3, Boston 2  
Boston 6, Cincinnati 4  
Batteries—Toney and McCarthy; Adams and Blackwell. Umpires—O'Day and Quigley.

NEW YORK GIANTS DIVIDE  
PITTSBURGH, Pennsylvania—The New York Giants and Pittsburgh Nationals broke even in a double-header Tuesday, the Giants taking the first game, 3 to 0, and Pittsburgh coming from behind in a great finish and winning the second game, 7 to 6. The scores:

First Game			
Innings	1	2	3
Pittsburgh	0	0	0
Giants	0	0	0
Second Game			
Innings	1	2	3
Pittsburgh	0	0	0
Giants	0	0	0

CINCINNATI DIVIDES  
CINCINNATI, Ohio—The Cincinnati Reds and Boston Braves split even in their two contests Tuesday afternoon. The Reds won the first, 3 to 2, and lost the second, 6 to 4. The Braves hit Eller hard in the fifth inning of the second contest and got a lead that the locals could not overcome. The scores:

First Game			
Innings	1	2	3
Cincinnati	0	0	0
Braves	0	0	0
Second Game			
Innings	1	2	3
Cincinnati	0	0	0
Braves	0	0	0

SANTA BARBARA WINS  
RUMSON POLO CUPS  
RUMSON, New Jersey—Santa Barbara won the Rumson Country Club polo cups Monday by defeating Rumson on Herbert Field by a score of 14½ goals to 4½. The Californian team also won the Monmouth County cups. The first half of the game found Rumson playing a fine game and with their handicap of three goals, they were ahead at half time by a score of

## E. Woolston Wins the Marathon

4½ to 3. It was not until the fifth period that the Californians displayed their best work. At this point in the game they began to play well together and soon accumulated a safe lead. During the last four chukkers, they scored 12 goals. The summary:  
SANTA BARBARA, RUMSON  
1—G. Moore 11—Peter Hauck  
2—W. S. Stevis Jr. 2—J. F. Johnson  
3—G. A. Galen 3—B. J. Gatins  
Back—E. O. Boeske Back—G. J. Waters  
Goal—Tevie 8, Moore 3, Galen 3, Boeske 2, for Santa Barbara; Johnson 1, Gatins 1, for Rumson. Penalties—1½ on 3 fouls for Santa Barbara; 1½ on foul for Rumson. Referee—H. S. Borden.

## PROGRESS MADE AT SEABRIGHT

Invitation Tennis Tournament Advances Through Second Round of the Singles

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office  
SEABRIGHT, New Jersey—The second day of the invitation tournament on the beautiful grounds of the Seabright Lawn Tennis Club made great progress. All the matches of the first and second rounds of the singles were completed, though a number of the matches were won by default. The first of the doubles was also practically completed. The closest match in the singles was between W. M. Hall and Dean Mathey, in which after three games to a set and Mathey had three games to one, and 40 to 15 and his own service in the fifth game, he served three double faults and Hall ran out the second set.

In the second round of the singles the favorites won without much trouble. Tilden, Voshell, Alexander, and Beekman all won in straight sets. The veteran T. R. Pell was able to hold S. H. Voshell at the start, but was gradually worn down by Voshell's cannon-ball service. The summary:  
SEABRIGHT INVITATION SINGLES  
First Round  
W. M. Hall defeated Dean Mathey, 6-2, 1-6, 6-4.  
R. M. Kirkland defeated K. Yamaki by default.  
Axel Graven defeated F. T. Anderson, 6-3, 6-4.  
Peter Ball defeated C. S. Garland by default.  
P. F. Hunter defeated C. Donaldson, 6-3, 6-4.  
G. Kinsey defeated Vincent Richards by default.  
L. Beekman defeated E. A. L. Dionne, 6-2, 6-4.  
H. Hall defeated C. J. Griffin, by default.  
Second Round  
H. T. Dickinson defeated W. M. Washburn, by default.  
W. M. Hall defeated A. H. Man, 1-6, 6-3, 6-4.  
S. H. Voshell defeated T. R. Pell, 7-5, 6-4.  
W. T. Tilden 2d defeated R. M. Kirkland, 6-2, 6-2.  
A. B. Graven defeated R. G. Kinsey, 5-7, 6-3, 10-8.  
L. Beekman defeated P. Ball, 6-3, 7-5.  
P. F. Hunter defeated H. Vall, 6-1, 6-3.  
P. B. Alexander defeated Alexander Iler, 6-1, 6-4.

DOUBLES—First Round  
Hunter and Kumage defeated Anderson and Donaldson, 7-7, 6-1.  
Alexander and Voshell defeated Iler and Ball, 6-3, 6-3.  
Parker and Inman defeated T. R. Pell and Prentice, 6-4, 7-5.

HERCULES POWDER COMPANY  
PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—The Hercules Powder Company reports for six months ended June 30 earnings of \$301,170 on \$7,150,000 common or at the annual rate of 8.42 per cent, compared with 68.16 per cent in the corresponding period last year.

AMERICAN LEADERS  
Beaded Tip  
Introducing the little brother of Beaded Tip Shoe Laces  
B. T. Rubber Heels  
"The Heels with the New Idea"  
Ask your shoe repair man or shoe dealer to explain the patented air cushion that makes walking a delight.  
United Lace & Braid Mfg. Co.,  
Originators and Sole Manufacturers  
Auburn, Providence, R. I.

FAVORITES WIN IN TENNIS PLAY  
Show Fine Form on Second Day of Annual Western Championship Tournament  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office  
KANSAS CITY, Missouri—The second day's play in the annual western championship tennis tournament started Tuesday morning on the Rockhill Club courts and late in the afternoon the contestants in the men's singles were in the fourth round. The favorites, as on the opening day, showed fine form and had little trouble disposing of their opponents.  
Heath Byford, Chicago tennis star, swung into his proper stride in his third round match against W. B. Krebs, Kansas City. Byford turned back Krebs in straight love sets.  
The F. O. Josties, F. Woods match in the third round of the singles was a feature of the early day's play. The St. Louis star dropped the first set, 4-6, and it looked as though the Missourian would be eliminated, but he tightened to his task and staged a great rally, winning the next two sets, 6-1, 6-4.

Miss Davis of St. Paul and Miss C. B. Neely of Chicago, who are ranked among the leading women tennis players in the west, arrived in the morning. Miss Davis won her first match in the tournament by defeating Miss Ruth Hager, Kansas City, 6-0, 6-0. The summaries:  
MEN'S WESTERN SINGLES  
First Round  
L. J. Lunn, Chicago, defeated Fred Williams, Kansas City, 4-6, 6-4, 6-2.  
J. H. Peck, Kansas City, defeated Clarence Holcomb, Kansas City, by default.  
Lucien Williams, Chicago, defeated R. A. Connett, Kansas City, by default.  
Carl Meyer, Kansas City, defeated D. J. Leam, Kansas City, by default.  
A. C. Bale, Kansas City, defeated C. Neely, Chicago, by default.  
R. A. Wester, Kansas City, defeated H. Davis, Kansas City, by default.  
Frank Motz, Kansas City, defeated Carl Ristine, Lexington, by default.  
Roy Ziesenis, Lawrence, defeated Ludlow Shornard, Kansas City, by default.  
M. Hensberg, Kansas City, defeated Ray Trotter, Oklahoma City, by default.  
Carter Heider, Kansas City, defeated George Wiedle, Kansas City, by default.  
A. L. Green Jr., Chicago, defeated P. B. Francis, Kansas City, 6-2, 6-1.  
Virgil Eckert, Kansas City, defeated Walter Crosby, Kansas City, 4-6, 7-5, 6-1.  
Second Round  
J. G. Harlaub, Lawrence, defeated George Hawkings, Kansas City, 6-1, 6-3.  
Lucien Williams, Chicago, defeated Carl Meyer, Kansas City, 6-3, 6-1.  
Roy Ziesenis, Lawrence, defeated C. M. Hartenbury, Kansas City, 6-0, 6-4.  
R. A. Wester, Kansas City, defeated Frank Motz, Kansas City, 1-6, 6-3, 6-4.  
Virgil Eckert, Kansas City, defeated F. B. Wilhelm, Kansas City, 6-3, 6-0.  
W. H. Ferguson, Kansas City, defeated L. C. Owen, Kansas City, 6-2, 6-2.  
William Spicer, Lawrence, defeated L. B. Wilkoff, Lexington, 6-3, 6-4.  
H. B. Kyder, Kansas City, defeated O. R. Sellers, Lexington, 6-1, 6-2.  
H. A. Day, Lexington, defeated J. C. Stewart, Chicago, by default.  
Third Round  
Fred Gross, Kansas City, defeated L. J. Lund, Chicago, 6-1, 6-2.  
R. H. Laine, Chicago, defeated W. B. Krebs, Kansas City, 6-0, 6-4.  
F. O. Josties, St. Louis, defeated R. F. Woods, Chicago, 4-6, 6-1, 6-4.  
P. B. Kyder, Kansas City, defeated R. F. Sellers, Lexington, 6-3, 6-4.  
R. B. Burdick, Chicago, defeated H. S. Mitchell, Kansas City, 6-1, 6-0.  
Fourth Round  
Lucien Williams, Chicago, defeated Wilson Riley, Kansas City, 6-4, 6-0.  
R. H. Burdick, Chicago, defeated W. L. McVey, Independence, Kansas, 6-3, 6-2.  
James Webber, Chicago, defeated Fred Allred, Independence, Kansas, 6-0, 6-4.  
F. O. Josties, St. Louis, defeated George Glaskin, Kansas City, 6-0, 6-3.  
MEN'S DOUBLES—First Round  
James Webber and Lucien Williams, Chicago, defeated Kenneth Dubach and Otto Dubach, Kansas City, by default.  
Frank Howard and W. B. Krebs, Kansas City, defeated O. R. Sellers and Joseph Ewing, Lexington, Missouri, 6-2, 6-3.  
WOMEN'S SINGLES—First Round  
Miss Margaret Davis, St. Paul, defeated Miss Ruth Hager, Kansas City, 6-0, 6-0.  
Second Round  
Miss C. B. Neely, Chicago, defeated Miss Lyle Haver, Kansas City, 6-2, 6-3.  
Miss Margaret Davis, St. Paul, defeated Miss Bess Hulwig, Kansas City, 6-1, 6-0.  
Miss Marjorie Hires, Kansas City, defeated Mrs. D. B. Foster, Kansas City, 6-1, 6-0.  
Miss Louise Hammann, Kansas City, defeated Mrs. Ralph Peer, Kansas City, 6-0, 6-2.

ADOUE WINNER IN THE SINGLES  
Southwestern Tennis Champion Easily Defeats Percy Davis in the First Round at Dallas  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office  
DALLAS, Texas—Favorites for the singles tennis title for the southwestern district came through the first round handily Monday. The tournament has an entry list of 75, the highest since 1915.  
J. B. Adoue Jr. of Dallas, holder of the singles title, had little trouble in winning from Percy Davis, 6-2, 6-1. Gillespie Stacey of Austin, picked as a contender for the singles title, had little trouble in disposing of R. O. Stotter of Waco, 6-0, 6-1. Bradley Hogue, holder of the district doubles champion with George Wright, defeated J. S. McIntosh, 7-5, 6-0. The summary:  
SOUTHWESTERN SINGLES  
First Round  
John Norton defeated J. McDuffie Jr., 6-4, 6-1.  
Lewis White defeated Soulas Smith, 6-2, 6-0.  
Gillespie Stacey defeated R. O. Stotter, 6-0, 6-1.  
Benjamin Parks defeated J. R. Barr, 7-5, 6-2.  
Ray Nesbitt defeated Allen Charlton, 6-1, 6-3.  
Chille Granger defeated J. H. McMin, 6-0, 7-5.  
Marshall Bell defeated Henry Hay, by default.  
Evan Rees defeated J. H. Shelton, 6-1, 6-0.  
A. Haggstrom defeated J. H. Yelmeys, by default.  
George Wright defeated James Albright, by default.  
Fritz Daniels defeated F. M. Gray, by default.  
Louis Thalheimer defeated J. M. Sanders, 7-5, 6-2.  
D. Robinson defeated T. G. Thynnes, 6-2, 6-0.  
W. F. Luther defeated Paul Newman, 6-3, 6-0.  
J. W. Moore Jr. defeated W. L. Teeds, by default.  
Arthur Seeliger defeated A. R. Gano, 6-2, 3-2.  
Julian Sleeper defeated G. Kilgore, 6-0, 6-1.  
J. B. Waskom defeated D. S. Lawhon, by default.  
R. J. Bradford defeated W. Colvin, by default.  
Leven Joster defeated W. Duis, by default.  
R. Wise defeated T. H. Wassell, by default.  
J. F. Thomas defeated D. Morgan, by default.  
J. B. Adoue Jr. defeated Percy Davis, 6-2, 6-1.  
K. Parks defeated J. H. Oden, 6-4, 7-5.  
W. Rees defeated F. Sheerin, by default.  
H. N. Gove defeated C. Hilliard, by default.  
J. C. Tension defeated A. G. Blacklock, 6-2, 6-1.  
S. E. Mossman defeated James Greer, 7-5, 6-3.  
T. C. Gooch defeated J. H. Fain, by default.  
Bradley Hogue defeated J. S. McIntosh, 7-5, 6-0.  
Second Round  
John Norton defeated T. C. Gooch, 6-2, 6-0.  
Benjamin Parks defeated Ray Nesbitt, 6-0, 6-2.  
Chille Granger defeated Marshall Bell, 6-2, 6-0.  
Evan Rees defeated J. Burton Rix, 6-2, 4-6, 7-5.  
Leven Joster defeated R. Wise, 6-2, 6-0.

EMMONS WINS TROPHIES  
CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts—R. W. Emmons '20, captain-elect of the Harvard varsity baseball team of 1920 and son of R. W. Emmons 2d, former Harvard varsity football captain, has been awarded the Wingate cup and Barrett Wendell bat for being the best all-round player on the Harvard varsity nine of 1919. Dr. E. H. Nichols, Dr. Channing Frothingham, and R. S. Potter, all former star baseball players at Harvard and members of the Advisory Baseball Committee, made the award.

ATHLETICS BUY BATTERY  
PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—Connie Mack, manager of the Philadelphia Athletics, has purchased Pitcher Bryan Harris and Catcher Glenn Hayatt, of the Houston Club, one of the star batteries in the Texas League. The players were secured by Ira Thomas, who is scouting in the south.

## E. WOOLSTON WINS VICTORY MARATHON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England—E. Woolston, of the machine gun corps, won the great victory Marathon race held June 21 between Windsor and London for possession of a £500 trophy. A. Diebels started well, but dropped out at the eighteenth mile, and so was unable to retain the trophy, while L. G. Housden held the premier position for a long time, only to be supplanted by the Australian, J. S. Hewitt. The latter was caught before entering the Stamford Bridge grounds, where the race finished, and came in second. The King and Queen, with the Prince of Wales, were present at the starting point, and His Majesty started the race. The final positions were:

	h. m. s.
1—E. Woolston	2 52 30½
2—J. S. Hewitt, Australian	2 55 29½
3—Lieut. M. R. Dymke, Can'd'n	2 55 53½
4—Serge. J. Croucher	2 0 25½
5—L. G. Housden	3 4 46½
6—J. Price	3 4 59
7—C. Humbley	3 8 31½
8—E. J. Knott	3 18 6½
9—W. Gover, Canadian	3 17 12½
10—J. Etchells	3 22 29
11—G. C. White	3 26 11½

## CANADIAN CHAMPION WILL DEFEND TITLE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office  
HAMILTON, Ontario—A great many of the professional and amateur players entered for the Canadian open golf championship were out in practice matches Monday. The present holder of the open championship of Canada is Karl Keifer, of the Ottawa professional, and he will defend his title. Nearly all the professional element from Montreal, Hamilton, Ottawa, and Toronto are entered and a goodly number of professionals from Winnipeg, Brantford, and London.  
C. H. Rowe, professional, Pittsburgh; Charles and Paul Hyde, Buffalo, and George Christ, C. Magee, and A. Campbell, Rochester, professionals, head the United States contingent, and a number of United States amateurs, including R. T. Jones Jr., of Atlanta, W. C. Fowner Jr., of Pittsburgh, G. D. Gregg of Pittsburgh, and Valentine Manley of Pittsburgh.  
W. J. McLuckie of Montreal, the present Canadian amateur champion, will head the amateur players, while W. S. Thompson, Toronto, G. S. and Seymour Lyon, Toronto, G. H. Turpin, Montreal, F. G. Hobbitt, Sarnia, and Frank Thompson are other contestants.

The Professional Golfers Association will hold its annual competition on the Scarboro club links, Toronto, Thursday and Friday. An international match, Ontario v. Quebec, will be held on Thursday, and on Friday, 26 holes medal play will decide the winner of the F. D. Ross cup, and the professional championship of the Dominion.

HERCULES POWDER COMPANY  
PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—The Hercules Powder Company reports for six months ended June 30 earnings of \$301,170 on \$7,150,000 common or at the annual rate of 8.42 per cent, compared with 68.16 per cent in the corresponding period last year.

AMERICAN LEADERS  
Beaded Tip  
Introducing the little brother of Beaded Tip Shoe Laces  
B. T. Rubber Heels  
"The Heels with the New Idea"  
Ask your shoe repair man or shoe dealer to explain the patented air cushion that makes walking a delight.  
United Lace & Braid Mfg. Co.,  
Originators and Sole Manufacturers  
Auburn, Providence, R. I.

DETROIT CLIMBS TO SECOND PLACE  
Victory Over Boston and the Athletics' Triumph Over the Cleveland Club Helps Tigers  
AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING  
Club Won Lost P.C.  
Chicago 55 32 632  
Detroit 49 37 569  
Cleveland 50 38 568  
New York 47 37 559  
St. Louis 46 39 541  
Boston 37 47 440  
Washington 37 52 415  
Philadelphia 23 72 279  
TUESDAY'S RESULTS  
Detroit 10, Boston 8  
New York 10, Chicago 1  
St. Louis 6, Washington 3  
Cleveland 8, Philadelphia 2  
Philadelphia 11, Cleveland 7  
GAMES TODAY  
St. Louis at Washington  
Cleveland at Philadelphia  
Chicago at New York  
DETROIT DEFEATS RED SOX  
BOSTON, Massachusetts—The Detroit Tigers got a strong, early lead over the Boston Red Sox Tuesday and won 10 to 8. The locals had three costly errors charged against them. The score:  
Innings 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E  
Detroit 0 0 2 3 0 0 0 2-10 13 1  
Boston 1 0 0 3 0 0 2 0-8 10 3  
Batteries—Leonard and Almsmith; Musser, Caldwell and Schilling. Umpires—Moriarty and Hildebrand.

NEW YORK DEFEATS CHICAGO  
NEW YORK, New York—The Chicago White Sox, who are leading the American League made a poor showing in opening their present eastern invasion Tuesday when they lost to the New York Americans, 10 to 1. The score:  
Innings 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E  
New York 2 2 0 4 0 0 2 8-10 16 2  
Chicago 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0-1 6 1  
Batteries—Thormahlen and Hannah; Ruel; Clotte, Danforth and Schalk. Umpires—Owens and Connolly.

ST. LOUIS CLUB WINS 6 TO 3  
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The St. Louis Browns made two brilliant rallies in the latter stages of Tuesday's game with the Washington Americans and won 6 to 3. The score:  
Innings 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E  
St. Louis 0 0 1 0 0 3 0 0-6 9 0  
Washington 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 0-3 10 2  
Batteries—Schmiedeknecht and Seaver; Erickson, Harper and Pleinich. Umpires—Evans and Nallin.

CLEVELAND CLUB WINS FIRST  
PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—The Cleveland Indians and Philadelphia Athletics made heavy hitting the features of their double-header on Tuesday. The Indians had an easy victory in the first game, being victorious, 8 to 2, and the Athletics won the second event, 11 to 7. The scores:  
First Game  
Innings 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E  
Cleveland 0 0 3 0 0 3 1 10-8 14 1  
Philadelphia 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0-3 7 2  
Batteries—Coveleskie and O'Neill; Perry, Rogers and Perkins. Umpires—Chill and Dineen.  
Second Game  
Innings 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E  
Philadelphia 1 0 2 0 0 6 2 0-11 12 1  
Cleveland 4 1 0 0 0 2 0 0-7 10 2  
Batteries—Kennedy, Johnson, and McAvoy; Perkins; Morton, Klepper, Phillips and O'Neill. Umpires—Dineen and Chill.

BUCKNELL SIGNS REYNOLDS  
SYRACUSE, New York—Pete Reynolds, assistant coach of the Syracuse University football squad for many years, has signed with Bucknell. Reynolds will start work at Bucknell early in September.

**A. Sulka & Co.**  
SHIRTS TO MEASURE  
UNUSUAL NECKWEAR  
HOSIERY  
ROBES  
ETC.  
FROM THE MASTER LOOMS OF THE WORLD  
512 FIFTH AVENUE NEW YORK  
PARIS-6 RUE DE CASTIGLIONE  
FENWAY PARK  
Today Two Games Starting at 1:30  
RED SOX vs. DETROIT  
Seats at Human's Phone Beach 1680

**Nature as a Model**  
In order to give free action to each bone and muscle of the foot, Coward recommends the "Nature Tread" model.  
The outstanding features of this shoe are the flexible shank and the straight inner line, allowing the fore-foot to bend naturally at each step.  
The straight inner line allows the foot to take the straight forward step that it should, so that a graceful poise and proper carriage is possible. These decidedly natural features are not to be found in ordinary, rigid shank shoes. "Nature Tread" is the choice of many thousands who have worn this model for years.

**JAMES S. COWARD**  
262-274 Greenwich St., New York City.  
(Near Warren St.)  
Sold Nowhere Else  
**The Coward Shoe**  
"Reg. U.S. Pat. Off."



## BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

SHOE MARKET HAS  
TIME TO REFLECT

Protest by Tanners Against Such Limited Supplies and the High Prices Demanded for the Poor Assortment and Grades

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Massachusetts.—The shoe buyers have come and gone, so the Boston shoe market may now have time for reflection, although it is exceptional for a manufacturer to be found who has not sold his capacity output well into the fall months.

Prices and quality are the two chief fundamentals of this, or any other business, and the difficulty of combining the two to the satisfaction of the buyer, is the primary cause of much of the disappointment manifested by the visitors.

Considering the upward trend of prices in kindred markets for the last three years, it is not surprising that buyers found conditions so drastic and uncompromising that it seemed advisable to suspend operations for a while.

Nevertheless, sensational advances have occurred, even since the first of the month, and the tendency is still toward higher rates. Stated in a broad way, the leather market is so drained of stock, and the frequency of advancing prices so confusing, that manufacturers will not accept orders that require more stock than is owned or contracted for, new accounts being declined in many instances.

One economical feature, is the absence of fancy combinations, the demand being for solid colors, although height of patterns, and heels, are still retained in ladies' footwear, notwithstanding the seeming exorbitance of prices.

In view of the current conditions, manufacturers believe that values will still further advance, and not until the big foreign countries are able to produce their own supplies, will prices recede. Conditions like those of five years ago will not be experienced again for many years to come, for the purchasing power of the masses is alone sufficient to keep business active. Those closely identified with labor affairs admit that the conditions existing between labor and capital are still unsettled.

The Packer Hide Market  
The sale of packer hides during the week ended July 19 cut a comparatively small figure, but even so, it was practically all that was offered, and holders were obstinate to the tanners' demand for more.

The absence of light native steer and cows' hides was disappointing to those traders representing tanneries specializing in high-grade upper leather.

During the week mentioned the chief sales reported were as follows: 1000 July heavy native cows 51 cents, a year ago 30 cents; 1500 April-May native steers (specials) 42 cents, a year ago 33 cents; 3000 July branded cows 47 cents, a year ago 25 cents; 1000 June-July branded bulls 37 cents, a year ago 21 cents.

Tanners protested strongly against such a limited market, as well as the prices demanded for such an ordinary assortment and grade.

Native steers and cows are very much needed, and as the receipts at hide centers are likely to be small while feeding is good on the ranges, the tanners will be badly off for these choice hides unless the packers place liberal-sized lots upon the market.

South American hides are now coming in fair quantities, but as they enter the strongest market ever known, quotations are quite in line with the domestic prices.

Some of the prominent tanners are loath to believe that the present conditions can last much longer, although there is absolutely no substantial reason why the future months of summer and fall should reveal any marked changes, for the demand for leather is great, even at the high prices quoted, which, added to the brisk foreign business, makes it hard to expect an easier market for some time to come.

The following reports obtained up to Friday, July 25, show a stronger phase of hide conditions than anything observed before.

Actual sales during last week brought out these maximum figures: Native steers, heavy to medium weights, 53 cents; native steers, extreme light weights, 60 cents; Texas, Colorado, butt brands, and branded cows, 48 to 50 cents asked; light native cows were offered for sale at 60 cents, but no bookings were claimed.

It is further reported from the hide centers that, beginning in August, the kill will be gradually increased until it reaches 150,000 head a week, continuing so till about Nov. 1, after which it will be reduced to a winter minimum.

While tanners are paying from 50 cents to 60 cents for hides, there is little hope of cheaper sole or side upper leather in the fall. On the contrary, prices are expected to advance, and the cost of footwear correspondingly increase; in fact, heavy shoes were advanced 15 cents and 20 cents per pair last week.

Similar conditions may be found in the calfskin market. Quotations climb to new figures every week, making the selling of such shoes a hazardous matter of business, unless manufacturers possess the necessary leather. The top price last week was \$1.70. However, calfskin prices range from \$1 to \$1.50.

Glazed kid is still a scarce commodity and quotations bring forth ridicule.

## NEW YORK STOCKS

Tuesday's Market

Am Beet Sugar	92 1/2	92 1/2	91 1/2	92 1/2
Am Can	59	59	58 1/2	59 1/2
Am Internat	111	111	109 1/2	110 1/2
Am Loco	92	92	90 1/2	91 1/2
Am Smelters	86 1/2	86 1/2	85 1/2	86 1/2
Am Sugar	138 1/2	138 1/2	136 1/2	137 1/2
Am T & T	104	104	102 1/2	103 1/2
Am Woolen	125	125	122 1/2	123 1/2
Anacosta	75 1/2	75 1/2	74 1/2	75 1/2
Atchafalaya	100 1/2	100 1/2	99 1/2	100 1/2
At Gulf & W I	171	171	169 1/2	170 1/2
Bald Loco	115 1/2	115 1/2	114 1/2	115 1/2
B & O	48 1/2	48 1/2	47 1/2	48 1/2
Beth Steel	100 1/2	100 1/2	98 1/2	99 1/2
B R T	31 1/2	31 1/2	31	31 1/2
Can Pacifi	162 1/2	162 1/2	160 1/2	161 1/2
Gen Leather	115 1/2	115 1/2	114 1/2	115 1/2
China	49 1/2	49 1/2	48 1/2	49 1/2
Corn Products	92	92	90 1/2	91 1/2
Cruible Steel	141 1/2	141 1/2	139 1/2	140 1/2
Cuba Cane	81	81	80	80 1/2
Endicott	110	110	108 1/2	109 1/2
Erle	184 1/2	184 1/2	182 1/2	183 1/2
Gen Electric	157 1/2	157 1/2	155 1/2	156 1/2
Gen Motors	232 1/2	232 1/2	229 1/2	230 1/2
Goodrich	83 1/2	83 1/2	82 1/2	83 1/2
Inspiration	67 1/2	67 1/2	66 1/2	67 1/2
Kennecott	42 1/2	42 1/2	41 1/2	42 1/2
Marine	64 1/2	64 1/2	63 1/2	64 1/2
Mo pfd	121 1/2	121 1/2	119 1/2	120 1/2
Max Motor	60 1/2	60 1/2	59 1/2	60 1/2
Midvale	153 1/2	153 1/2	151 1/2	152 1/2
Mo Pacifi	25 1/2	25 1/2	24 1/2	25 1/2
N Y Central	79 1/2	79 1/2	78 1/2	79 1/2
N Y N H & H	38 1/2	38 1/2	37 1/2	38 1/2
N Y N H & H	40 1/2	40 1/2	39 1/2	40 1/2
Pan-Am	116 1/2	116 1/2	114 1/2	115 1/2
Penn	46 1/2	46 1/2	45 1/2	46 1/2
Pierce-Arrow	60 1/2	60 1/2	59 1/2	60 1/2
Reading	89 1/2	89 1/2	88 1/2	89 1/2
Rep I & Steel	96 1/2	96 1/2	95 1/2	96 1/2
Rep Dutch N Y	97 1/2	97 1/2	96 1/2	97 1/2
Sinclair Oil	62 1/2	62 1/2	61 1/2	62 1/2
So Pacifi	106 1/2	106 1/2	104 1/2	105 1/2
Studebaker	113 1/2	113 1/2	111 1/2	112 1/2
T & C S P	49 1/2	49 1/2	48 1/2	49 1/2
Tex & Pacifi	269 1/2	269 1/2	267 1/2	268 1/2
U S Steel	132 1/2	132 1/2	130 1/2	131 1/2
U S Rubber	128 1/2	128 1/2	126 1/2	127 1/2
U S Steel	113 1/2	113 1/2	111 1/2	112 1/2
U S Steel	113 1/2	113 1/2	111 1/2	112 1/2
Wilmington	57 1/2	57 1/2	56 1/2	57 1/2
Wills-Over	36 1/2	36 1/2	35 1/2	36 1/2
Total sales, 1,180,000 shares.				

## LIBERTY BONDS

Lib 5 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	98 1/2	99 1/2
Lib 5 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	98 1/2	99 1/2
Lib 5 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	98 1/2	99 1/2
Lib 5 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	98 1/2	99 1/2
Lib 5 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	98 1/2	99 1/2
Lib 5 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	98 1/2	99 1/2
Lib 5 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	98 1/2	99 1/2
Lib 5 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	98 1/2	99 1/2
Lib 5 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	98 1/2	99 1/2
Lib 5 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	98 1/2	99 1/2

## FOREIGN BONDS

Anglo-French 5 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	98 1/2	99 1/2
City of Lond 6 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	98 1/2	99 1/2
City of Lond 6 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	98 1/2	99 1/2
City of Lond 6 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	98 1/2	99 1/2
City of Lond 6 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	98 1/2	99 1/2
City of Lond 6 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	98 1/2	99 1/2
City of Lond 6 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	98 1/2	99 1/2
City of Lond 6 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	98 1/2	99 1/2
City of Lond 6 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	98 1/2	99 1/2
City of Lond 6 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	98 1/2	99 1/2

## BOSTON STOCKS

Tuesday's Closing Prices

Am T & T	104	104	102 1/2	103 1/2
Am T & T	104	104	102 1/2	103 1/2
Am T & T	104	104	102 1/2	103 1/2
Am T & T	104	104	102 1/2	103 1/2
Am T & T	104	104	102 1/2	103 1/2
Am T & T	104	104	102 1/2	103 1/2
Am T & T	104	104	102 1/2	103 1/2
Am T & T	104	104	102 1/2	103 1/2
Am T & T	104	104	102 1/2	103 1/2
Am T & T	104	104	102 1/2	103 1/2

## NEW YORK CURB

Stocks	Bid	Asked	Stocks	Bid	Asked
Aetna Explos	10 1/2	11	Am Shiping	42 1/2	43 1/2
Allied Pack	64	64 1/2	Am Smelters	86 1/2	87 1/2
Am Shipping	42 1/2	43 1/2	Boston Mont	90 1/2	91 1/2
Am Smelters	86 1/2	87 1/2	Brit Am Chem	9 1/2	9 1/2
Boston Mont	90 1/2	91 1/2	Caledonia	24	24 1/2
Brit Am Chem	9 1/2	9 1/2	Colonial Tire	40	40 1/2
Caledonia	24	24 1/2	Commonwealth	55	55 1/2
Colonial Tire	40	40 1/2	Conti Candy	8 1/2	8 1/2
Commonwealth	55	55 1/2	Corn Cooper	7 1/2	7 1/2
Conti Candy	8 1/2	8 1/2	Cosden & Co	11 1/2	11 1/2
Corn Cooper	7 1/2	7 1/2	Cramp	210	210
Cosden & Co	11 1/2	11 1/2	Emerson	6 1/2	6 1/2
Cramp	210	210	Federal Oil	3 1/2	3 1/2
Emerson	6 1/2	6 1/2	Fiske Tire	46 1/2	47
Federal Oil	3 1/2	3 1/2	Glenrock	6 1/2	6 1/2
Fiske Tire	46 1/2	47	Goldfield Cons	18	18 1/2
Glenrock	6 1/2	6 1/2	Hedra Mining	8 1/2	8 1/2
Goldfield Cons	18	18 1/2	Hove Stord	4 1/2	4 1/2
Hedra Mining	8 1/2	8 1/2	Inter Petrol	32	32 1/2
Hove Stord	4 1/2	4 1/2	Jumbo	10	10 1/2
Inter Petrol	32	32 1/2	Kerr Lake	4 1/2	4 1/2
Jumbo	10	10 1/2	Louisiana Co	35	35 1/2
Kerr Lake	4 1/2	4 1/2	McNamara	91	91 1/2
Louisiana Co	35	35 1/2	Marconi	5 1/2	5 1/2
McNamara	91	91 1/2	Mar & Refg	7 1/2	7 1/2
Marconi	5 1/2	5 1/2	Merritt	26	26 1/2
Mar & Refg	7 1/2	7 1/2	Midwest Refining	17 1/2	18 1/2
Merritt	26	26 1/2	Nat Alline	48	48 1/2
Midwest Refining	17 1/2	18 1/2	N Y Shipping	60	60 1/2
Nat Alline	48	48 1/2	Nippon	104 1/2	105 1/2
N Y Shipping	60	60 1/2	Omar Oil	55	55 1/2
Nippon	104 1/2	105 1/2	M Parry	23 1/2	23 1/2
Omar Oil	55	55 1/2	Peerless	45	45 1/2
M Parry	23 1/2	23 1/2	Pressman Tire	25 1/2	25 1/2
Peerless	45	45 1/2	Prod & Refiners	5 1/2	5 1/2
Pressman Tire	25 1/2	25 1/2	Queen Oil	10	10 1/2
Prod & Refiners	5 1/2	5 1/2	Salt Creek	60	60 1/2
Queen Oil	10	10 1/2	Savoy Tire	58	58 1/2
Salt Creek	60	60 1/2	Savoy Oil	8 1/2	8 1/2
Savoy Tire	58	58 1/2	Silver Transport	72 1/2	73 1/2
Savoy Oil	8 1/2	8 1/2	Sinclair Cons	59 1/2	59 1/2
Silver Transport	72 1/2	73 1/2	So Am Gold	9 1/2	9 1/2
Sinclair Cons	59 1/2	59 1/2	Southern Prod	14 1/2	14 1/2
So Am Gold	9 1/2	9 1/2	Submarine Boat	18 1/2	18 1/2
Southern Prod	14 1/2	14 1/2	Sweets of America	14 1/2	14 1/2
Submarine Boat	18 1/2	18 1/2	Texas Ranger	4 1/2	4 1/2
Sweets of America	14 1/2	14 1/2	Trans Cont Oil	48	48 1/2
Texas Ranger	4 1/2	4 1/2	United M Stm	3 1/2	3 1/2
Trans Cont Oil	48	48 1/2	United Verde Ext	48	48 1/2
United M Stm	3 1/2	3 1/2	W States	6 1/2	6 1/2
United Verde Ext	48	48 1/2	White Eagle Oil	22 1/2	22 1/2
W States	6 1/2	6 1/2			
White Eagle Oil	22 1/2	22 1/2			

KANSAS WHEAT  
CROP ESTIMATE

TOPEKA, Kansas—Secretary Moh-

ler of the State Board of Agriculture says: "The Kansas wheat crop has dwindled to 158,999,200 bushels. There is an average yield of 13.7 bushels per acre compared with the present harvest estimate on June 21 of a prospective production of 229,217,000 bushels, or 19.5 bushels per acre. Although the decline is keenly disappointing, the year's crop is the second largest in the State's history, the 1914 output of 180,000,000 bushels being the only one exceeding it.

"Never before have the growers been so grievously misled by prospects just preceding harvest as has been the case this year. On the State's 4,358,000 acres of growing corn the condition averages 79.7 per cent. Based on 100 as representing a satisfactory situation, this is a gain of 4.3 points the last month. July condition last year was 75.6 per cent and in 1917 51.4 per cent. Corn prospect is quite variant."

GERMAN GOLD TO  
UNITED STATES

NEW YORK, New York—Early last month it became known that British gold was again being shipped to this center. Approximately \$18,000,000 arrived on the movement in three lots of \$6,000,000 each. The metal was shipped from Canada to J. P. Morgan & Co. for account of the British Government. The initial lot was received on June 3, the second on June 5, and the third on June 8.

A rather interesting situation now comes to light regarding that movement. Germany paid Belgium \$18,000,000 in gold, being the initial transaction in connection with the indemnity due that country. Belgium, in turn, transferred the metal to England, and England then ordered the metal forwarded here from her depository in Canada.

It is believed that this movement will be followed by others in the not distant future.

CANADIAN SAVINGS  
DEPOSITS INCREASE

OTTAWA, Ontario—An interesting feature of the Canadian Chartered Bank statement for June, is the increase in savings deposits to a new

high record. Call loans to both Wall Street and the Canadian stock markets increased several millions, but there was a decrease in commercial credits and discounts. The features of the statement are:

Reserve fund: June, 1919, \$12,124,281; May, 1919, \$12,124,281. Note circulation: June, 1919, \$21,608,195; May, 1919, \$21,608,195. Demand deposits: June, 1919, \$68,927,027; May, 1919, \$68,927,027. Notice deposits: June, 1919, \$1,129,569,120; May, 1919, \$1,129,569,120. Dep outside: June, 1919, \$240,201,404; May, 1919, \$240,201,404. Current coin: June, 1919, \$7,273,438; May, 1919, \$7,273,438. Dominion notes: June, 1919, \$178,547,837; May, 1919, \$178,547,837. Dep gold reserve: June, 1919, \$107,200,000; May, 1919, \$107,200,000. Call loans: June, 1919, \$2,982,728; May, 1919, \$2,982,728. Cur loans outside: June, 1919, \$17,126,362; May, 1919, \$17,126,362. Cur loans: June, 1919, \$1,043,712,932; May, 1919, \$1,043,712,932. Cur loans outside: June, 1919, \$12,525,359; May, 1919, \$12,525,359. Total liabilities: June, 1919, \$1,439,504,074; May, 1919, \$1,439,504,074. Total assets: June, 1919, \$2,597,564,721; May, 1919, \$2,597,564,721.

CANADIANS BUYING  
AMERICAN WOOLENS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

—According to reports received in Washington, Canadian firms are buying their woolsens from American manufacturers. One Canadian importer said that his firm was unable to secure 25 per cent of its requirements of woolen cloths, and that what woolsens the firm was able to buy had to be purchased at an increase of 15 cents and up a yard. In England also, he stated, woolen prices had soared, due mainly to shortening of working hours.

Canadian houses that are buying in the United States are unanimous that American cloth is improving greatly in quality and that it is only a question of time before the wools of this country will equal the European product.

## CHICAGO BOARD

Tuesday's Market

Tuesday's Market				
Reported by C. F. & G. W. Eddy, Inc.)				
Corn—	Open	High	Low	Close
July	1.97	1.97 1/2	1.96 1/2	1.96 1/2
Sept	1.97 1/2	1.98	1.96 1/2	1.96 1/2
Dec	1.72 1/2	1.73	1.71 1/2	1.71 1/2
Oats—				
July	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/4	8 1/4 b
Sept	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/4	8 1/4
Dec	8 1/4	8 1/4	8 3	8 3
Pork—				
Sept	55.95	55.75	55.75	
Dec				51.60
Lard				
July				34.45
Sept	34.70	34.50	34.55	a
Dec	34.52	34.40	34.40	







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## BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

## MUTILATED LITERATURE

A Boston newspaper, within the past few months, has undertaken the publication of 100 masterpieces of fiction, each condensed by some more or less known writer to the limit of 2000 words. We understand that these tabloid novels are also being syndicated, and will later be published in book form. The reason of the undertaking is twofold: first, that in the busy-busy of our everyday life, the average person cannot find the time to read these masterpieces; second, the hope that the reading of the story, in its condensed form, will lead many to absorb the original in its entirety.

That such an enterprise should even have been considered is a distinct reflection upon the literary standards of our time, and that any well-known writer would lend himself to the mutilation of another artist's work is inconceivable. The masterpieces of literature were not written for those who have no time to read them. For those who have the inclination, time is never lacking. To present the great works of the great writers, condensed by an alien hand, is to apply the material economies of trade and commerce to the arts, which can remain only so long as they are respected.

To condense a story means to rewrite it, and, in the present instance, the rewriting is performed done by those inferior in skill to the great writers they have the impertinence to mutilate. If this undertaking be ethical, why not have some modern artist reprint in reduced size the "Last Supper" of da Vinci; why not have a composer of some popular song reproduce in condensed form Beethoven's "Eroica" symphony?

No true lover of literature can fail to resent this commercial invasion of his cherished shrine. To him, the deed itself seems incredible, for the announced purpose is so obviously impossible of accomplishment. These condensations necessarily eliminate everything except the story—and it is not the story which makes the work of its creator stand out from among thousands of others which have come and been forgotten during the years these masterpieces have gained greater fame. The charm of style, the choice of words, the brilliancy of dialogue, the skill of character portrayal, the beauty of the pen pictures—all this is now discarded; yet this is what the author labored to produce, using the story only as the vehicle for his artistic powers. What presumption to assume that a modern hand can do better than the original, which has been, in attempting to produce "David Copperfield" within the space of 2000 words!

Will these condensations encourage the readers to make the original their own? If so, there might be a grain of excuse—but no one can have the same interest in a story when the outline of it has been disclosed to him; no one can appreciate the skill of the writer in the unfolding of his plot, the analytical development of his characters, his clever motivation for coming events, when he has already been crudely told just what is going to happen.

## A FRENCH VIEW OF ANGLO-SAXON LETTERS

"Mythologies et Realities Anglo-Saxonnes." Par Regis Michaud. Paris: Armand Colin, 3 francs 50.

In these essays on English and American men of letters, by a Frenchman, who is professor at Princeton University, there is shown in the wide range which they cover, if not great profundity and brilliance, unfailing sympathy and much comprehension. Whether the author is writing on characters so wholly at variance as Emerson and Walter Pater, Henry James and Mark Twain, Walt Whitman and Upton Sinclair, Jack London or Mrs. Wharton, the reader finds himself immediately and pleasantly at home, and is invariably left with a marked degree—if that were lacking—of appreciation for and interest in his subject.

The most interesting essay, in many ways, is the one that considers the influence exercised upon Emerson, throughout his life, by the writings of Montaigne, the discussion of which has been greatly enriched by the recently published diaries of Emerson. No student of the two men could have failed to recognize how closely Emerson modeled his thought upon the great French philosopher, but the diaries bring this fact very much more prominently into view. Between the years 1831 and 1873, Montaigne is continually celebrated in the diaries, and though it is true that here and there—more especially on the subject of religion—Emerson exercised a certain independence, he modeled himself, nevertheless, with extraordinary fidelity upon the lines of Montaigne. "If Montaigne had not said it, I should have found it myself," he said in explanation. Possibly he would have, but the fact that he was contented to take it almost as it was, from another, gives not infrequently a lack of spontaneity and natural grace to his writings. Yet his fealty was always that of reason and conscience, so that what he accepted became henceforth his own, to be proved and practiced in the daily walks of life.

nating flashes of insight into a character, which may well be more comprehensible to the fellow countryman of Plaubert than to the majority of English critics. Truly, as Mr. Michaud says of Pater, life for him spelt art and had no other meaning. In his passion for the beautiful, wherever he might find it, amounting almost to fanaticism, he sought to unite and vivify the past with the present, the Anglo-Saxon with the Latin, the north with the south. With less vision than Keats or Shelley, less of the practical idealism of Ruskin and Morris, he failed of his purpose; yet he did much to awaken men, in an age satisfied with ugliness, to a comprehension of and a reverence for beauty.

Mr. Michaud is very much at home, as French writers so often prove themselves, with the intricacies of Mr. Henry James. His definition of Henry James' novels as presenting, "intrigues of thought instead of intrigues of action," and his observation that his characters are rather "muffled than mysterious," are both interesting; and, while he regrets, as have many others, that the later writings became so overburdened with analysis that it was difficult to follow either their thought or action coherently, his deep appreciation of Henry James is all that the great novelist's admirers could wish.

Of another delicate and profound analyst of human emotions, also an American, yet whose sympathies, as were Henry James', have been, and more especially during these years of warfare, so closely allied with Europe, Mrs. Edith Wharton, Mr. Michaud writes with great discernment. It was the task of Mrs. Wharton to enlarge the borders of the American novel, provincial and Puritan, and make it at once "mondain et cosmopolite." And while she taught Americans to know the French people through her writings before August, 1914, she taught the French people to know what American sympathy and service were, in the years that followed. In these pages the author pays a graceful tribute, not only to the pen of Mrs. Wharton, but to her skill as a nurse in the French military hospitals.

If in all these essays there will be found much that is of interest, nowhere has Mr. Michaud succeeded more surely, though withal modestly, than in his essay on Bernard Shaw. He neither gets angry with him nor is he carried away by him; he does not attempt to vie with Bernard Shaw's brilliance, nor score off him at the expense of his absurdities. He has sought first to understand his subject and with much he is in sympathy, but he preserves his own detachment, and, when he laughs, he does so intelligently and without a hint of resentment. In Bernard Shaw's genius, his subtleties, his striking contrast, sometimes tragic, sometimes comic, his dramatic power, he is reminded of such great men of letters as Voltaire, Renan, Anatole France.

## MEMORIES OF SMALL THINGS

"Later Verses." By Alfred Cochrane. London: Longmans, Green & Co. 6s. net.

Mr. Cochrane is a versifier who takes life as it comes to him and does not repine over or rebel against what he believes he cannot alter or improve. He rejoices in happy memories of little things, those small things which go to the making of human existence for most of us. He is a singer of what have been to him happy experiences of a homely nature, such as fall to the lot of youth and leisure. If his verses can claim no distinctive individuality, they possess the attractions of brightness and sincerity, whether he sings to us of the milk cart as it "jolts through the stack-yard gate," reminding us perhaps of a midsummer holiday, spent in the delicious quiet of an upland farm, and recalling the hedgehog which his children wake their nudes for summer's sake, or summons back to us memories of bygone hours in the playing fields of our school-days and on the village green, of the happy years—the years that went before.

The years whose epitaph is writ in gold, You that were happy in them, turn once more. Turn and review their tale already told. Readers of Punch, the Cornhill Magazine, Country Life, and the Spectator will be already familiar with some of the poems in this volume, and in these latter days of storm and stress it is refreshing to recall memories of happier days, when life's romance ran or seemed to run in calmer channels; expressed as these memories are by Mr. Cochrane, with a blend of humor and pathos. So he helps us, without vain regrets, to bid

Good-bye, old happy years! We look across To your calm spaces from our stormy days. To treasures of remembrance which no loss, No tears of afterward, can take away.

A volume which will certainly arouse widespread interest is Mr. Edmund Gosse's collection of essays on literary subjects, which Mr. Heinemann has in the press, entitled "Di-versions of a Man of Letters." Mr. Gosse's edition of "Selections from Swinburne,"

## THE WORK OF A MIGHTY ARTIST

"Prints and Drawings by Frank Brangwyn. With Some Other Phases of His Art." By Walter Shaw Sparrow. John Lane, London. New York: John Lane Company. \$15.

Walter Shaw Sparrow has made a large volume about Frank Brangwyn and written in it at great length, touching upon his many vicissitudes and great successes, and of those critics who have been antagonistic to him, and with whom Mr. Sparrow has no patience. He praises Brangwyn and dwells upon the splendor and value of his work, the strong points of which are so many and so apparent, that his chronicler has had a straightforward task. To glance away from his topic, so continually as he does, to deplore the fact that critics may be found to belabor a man of such great



"A Solitary Prisoner," by Frank Brangwyn

power and originality seems quite superfluous. Mr. Sparrow need, indeed, have had no qualms nor allow himself the pleasure of invective, for Brangwyn by the very best means in the world, the perfection of work, may be trusted to take good care of himself. The best answer to all these tiresome critics, Mr. Sparrow, is to be found in the pictures with which you have so generously adorned the book. We agree in one thing, it is easier to blame than to praise, and appreciate the praise of Mr. Brangwyn more than the blame of certain insignificant reviewers. After all, exactly how much harm did that acute critic do to Shakespeare who spoke of him as a fifth-rate sixteenth-century dramatist? Critics or reviewers who fail to appreciate genius—well—who suffers? Not genius, surely. Notwithstanding, whether it be to rebut a critic or to sing his song of praise to the artist, we would warmly applaud Mr. Shaw Sparrow in this undertaking, and in as many more as he may desire to embark upon. "Prints and Drawings" is a royal volume, and one is grateful for it. Besides, the "Book of Bridges" by the same artist, remains with us as a lively memory, and even an excursion and introduction to the gorgeous possibilities of Frank Brangwyn as an illustrator.

Brangwyn is, indeed, all excursions and introductions. Not a thing that he touches is not endowed with ringing force and strength, and a wonderful quality of beauty. Brangwyn is, indeed, a Samson. He fairly and squarely carries away upon his shoulders the structure that his colleague would build above him. The colossal simplicity and reserve that are in the man seem entirely inexhaustible. His drawings are as another man's great thoughts might be, ideas far reaching, unlabored, and put down without exhaustion. To give such work into the hands of the people is, for instance, the "Book of Bridges" is, for we are inclined to agree with Mr. Sparrow, "a patriotic need," for Brangwyn is a whole education in art and its purpose, even in this one volume. It is no wonder that the great throw-out statements, on both art and life, in which he indulges arouse antagonism in minor men. More surprising it would be if they did not.

Brangwyn is answer to the eternal question, "What is art?" His work says, in effect, art is the expression of ideas in whatever form an artist takes, whether he be a painter, a preacher, or a statesman. Take, for instance, the flaming woodcut of the Exodus. It is discovery and explanation. It is light, fear, and darkness, the self-saving of the merely brutish thing, or the war poster "In Belgian Trenches." In this is darkness, danger, endurance, brotherhood, a seeking after distraction from intolerable conditions, the accordion bringing a sense of human weakness, finding such succor as it may in brotherhood and music. Both rousing denunciations of war in all its phases, as is also the naval war poster for the United States, "Take Sparrow says truly: 'It weighs upon all minds a very deep and fateful warning.' Again in the complete abandonment of hope, expressed in the etching of a "solitary prisoner," with its painful, startling insistence on

loneliness and barbarity! In this, one finds Brangwyn speaking of all the grief of all the prisoners that ever were since the world began. It is prison as an abstract idea and speaks a volume on imprisonment. Such a handling of the subject proclaims a protest. It foreshadows a great function of art, the privilege of the artist to be a reformer, to inaugurate revolutions and arouse mankind.

Mr. Sparrow has prepared this large volume and devoted it all to Brangwyn. So it may seem strange to say that, on the whole, he has not done his subject justice. He praises him to the skies as, of course, he must, and we like him best when he is doing so. "I am not perplexed," he says, "when his chiaroscuro seems not to belong to our sun and our firmament of air, when it seems to come from his own mind, as Dante's awful other world came from

## PROBLEMS OF THE NEW NATIONS

"The New Eastern Europe." By Ralph Butler. London: Longmans, Green & Co. 10s. 6d. net.

In the immediate future, the world will be presented with the spectacle of many infant nationalities entering the arena and having to rely upon their own resources for the establishment of their equilibrium, and no longer dependent upon the protecting influence of rival powers. The spectacle is one which is likely to afford much food for contemplation, and any authentic information as to the political and economic position in what are termed the east European nations, upon which little literature is available in English, will be welcome.

## LITERARY NOTES

"Your Job Back Home," edited by Joseph L. Wheeler (Library War Service of the American Library Association, Washington), is a picture book for the soldier or sailor, waiting embarkation for home, on the transport, or just mustered out, visualizing the various industries awaiting intelligent helpers, and showing how this new army of democracy can keep on serving the country in exchanging the tools of war for the tools of trade and industry. The pictures, and each picture is a direct statement in itself, are reproductions of posters, photographs, and magazine illustrations, and with each is a brief explanation, as to locality, or a recommendation of what book to read about the particular industry brought forward. There is a list of vocational books which are to be found on transports, in hospitals, and camp libraries; another of "timely topics" interest, and a third of miscellaneous good literature, with a section, "How to Get the Books."

The members of the English Association have issued a memorandum in pamphlet form, under the title "The Essentials of English Teaching," in which they urge upon all responsible authorities the importance of making the English language an literature a living subject in every school, "a subject in itself of the highest educational value; as the means of instruction and as the medium of social intercourse." Every thoughtful person must agree with their view that "it is essential that English shall be taught that all English boys and girls may obtain a command of their mother tongue in speech and in writing, and that, irrespective of their peculiar interests, all shall have some knowledge and appreciation of its literature." The pamphlet is published by Messrs. Longmans.

"Mexico Under Carranza," by Thomas Edward Gibson (Doubleday, Page & Co., Garden City, New York, \$1.50 net), was written to urge the author's conviction that the Latin-Mexican can never be trusted to rule the country well; that the United States should intervene, and hold the country until the peon can be developed to the point of self-government. The dedication is, "To the submerged 80 per cent of the Mexican people—the peons—who, for 400 years, have been the victims of an industrial slavery almost without parallel in history, and to those who have been their greatest friends and benefactors in that dark period, the heroic American pioneers who . . . have invaded the mountains, deserts, and jungles of Mexico to discover and develop unknown natural resources of that country for the benefit of its workers and of civilized mankind."

The Cambridge University Press announces the approaching publication of a series of essays, entitled "The America of Today," edited by Mr. G. T. Lapsley, fellow and lecturer of Trinity College. Among the contributors are Mrs. Bowker, who writes on the position of women in America; Professor Hazlitt, who has taken for his subject English influence on American ideas of justice and liberty, and Lord Eustace Percy, who deals with state and municipal government in the United States and social legislation and administration.

Mr. W. Percival Westell, who is an ardent lover of nature, has incorporated his impressions in a small volume of verses, entitled "Nature Poems," published by N. Ling & Co. The most distinguishing feature of this collection is the evidence they show of keen observation and the author's understanding of and sympathy with the animal world. The singing of the thrush, a walk in the early morn when the grasses are "all diamonded with dew," stirs him with gladness, and the thought or sight of nature's bounty brings to him renewed hope and happiness.

At a time when the trend both of political and social movements throughout the world is difficult, if not impossible, to foresee, the future of Poland, where the political movement is in the ascendant, would appear to be peculiarly uncertain. The Poles are a gifted, but baffling race, a mixture of contrasts and contradictions. In the author's words, their culture "is original and creative, the true expression of their national . . . and their historic tradition. Yet in the political sphere their genius is strangely unfruitful. They are of those artists who produce nothing. Their conceptions are brilliant, but they have no technique, and do not see the need of it; and they never finish their work. Their political capacity is, as it were, negative. Their resistance to outside pressure is amazing, but they seem unable to develop their own strength."

A survey of the Polish position in the years 1917, 1918, 1919, respectively, leads him to the conclusion, that "the anarchic drift in the national character, and the absence of any strong leaders are an obstacle to the creation of an independent Poland. Poland might have arisen ere now, like the Phoenix from its ashes, but for her national failings and elements of disunion. As matters stand, instead of coming into being by her own efforts, she does so by international decision. In order to illustrate the fact that a "Great Poland" will not necessarily be a strong Poland, Mr. Butler recalls what occurred in 1815 over the establishment of a "Great Netherlands," which the then League of Nations

## THE JOY OF DOING REDISCOVERED

"Handicrafts and Reconstruction." Notes by members of the Arts and Crafts Exhibition Society. London: John Moxg. 2s. 6d. net.

The importance and interest of this small volume are in inverse ratio to the brevity of the papers in it, each of which is a practical and reasoned plea for the preservation and continuation of crafts which are rapidly disappearing. The extension of factories has introduced a new and competitive type of production which, Professor Lethaby correctly says, is necessarily biased in favor of the machine rather than the man. The world, whose civilization has grown haphazard, and which rapidly is becoming dependent upon machinery, is in danger of being bereft of imagination and of losing the human adaptability which is associated with the activity of the human being as distinguished from the machine. Professor Lethaby, who contributes a highly instructive and amusing paper upon "Education for Industry," laments, together with the other writers, the threatened disappearance of the crafts which each and all consider vital to the needs of the Nation. At the turn of the new century, England's outlook upon education, which had become peculiarly limited, he happily describes as "a sort of top-hat view of life"; a view of life which in some ways was particularly vulgar, for "a theory of education had been developed which seemed to pride itself on its ignorance of work, and was based upon books and abstractions . . . a knowledge of what can be said about things rather than knowledge of things themselves."

Fortunately, the happenings of the last four and a half years have wrought a marvelous change in men's values. The value and the joy of doing are once more coming into their own, and we are all beginning to realize the importance of cultivating the life of self-expression. So, the refrain of lament, which runs throughout these papers, at the passing of what has been and in reality still is an essential part of England's industrial life; Mr. Wilson's plea for the harnessing of education to production, in such a manner that the present amateurish systems in vogue shall be replaced by a real training in definite crafts through an unceasing study of nature, under the direction of craftsmen who depend upon their work, and who will inspire men to do and make rather than possess; Mr. A. H. Powell's advocacy of the revival of the essential occupations which once formed the staple of village and country life and proved a formative influence for enthusiasm and virile expansion; Miss May Morris' proposal that some of the industrial towns which are now decaying should be included in the general scheme of reconstruction, and that the weaving of textile crafts, such as still linger in Orkney and Shetland, shall not be allowed to pass—these, and Mr. R. W. S. Weir's desire that the dispiriting effect of so many modern buildings, arising from the use of incongruous materials, shall be counteracted by the adaptation of local materials for building operations, and Mr. Christopher Turner's reminder of the value of subsidiary occupations, which give to men a sense of independence and direct personal interest in the land which are denied to the man who is a mere automaton, will no longer fall upon deaf ears.

The world is beginning to realize that it cannot afford to despise the wisdom of the ages, that it cannot stand still, and today it is more ready than it has been for many a century to acknowledge the educative value of craft occupations and to agree with Professor Lethaby that "drawing is necessary for all; it is another essential language, and it seems to be a natural aptitude till it is killed out by careful teaching about its difficulties by the pedagogic method." In urging that drawing should "not be regarded as merely a skill of hand, but be recognized as also the means of training in observation and record, and as a way to opening up exploration, adaptation, and design," he is pointing a truth which will be much more readily admitted today than it would have been even ten years ago.

These papers, each of which is by a master of his subject, should be widely read.

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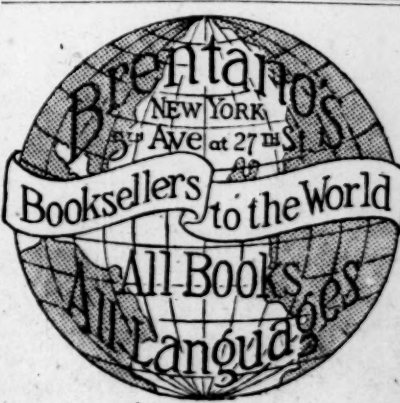
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Now, of this pleasant pastime there are three principal forms. You may go as a walker, taking the riverside path, or making a way for yourself through the tangled thickets or across the open meadows. You may go as a sailor, launching your light canoe on the swift current, and committing yourself for a day, or a week, or a month, to the delightful uncertainties of a voyage through the forest. You may go as a wader, stepping into the stream and going down with it, through rapids and shallows and deeper pools, until you come to the end of your courage and the daylight. Of these three ways I know not which is best, but in all of them the essential thing is that you must be willing and glad to be led; you must take the little river for your guide, philosopher, and friend.

And what a good guidance it gives you. How cheerfully it lures you on into the secrets of the field and wood, and brings you acquainted with the birds and flowers. The stream can show you, better than any other teacher, how nature works her enchantments with color and music.

Go out to Beaver Kill

"In the tassel-time of spring,"

and follow its brimming waters through the budding forests, to that corner which we call the Painter's Camp. See how the banks are enameled with the pale hepatica, the painted trillium and the delicate pink-tinted spring beauty. A little later in the year, when the ferns are uncurling their long fronds, the troops of blue and white violets will come dancing down to the edge of the stream, and creep venturously out to the very end of that long, moss-covered log in the water. Before these have vanished, the yellow crowfoot and the cinquefoil will appear, followed by the star-grass and the loose-strife and the golden St. John's wort. Then the unseen painter begins to mix the royal color on his palette, and the red of the bee-balm catches your eye. If you are lucky you may find, in mid-summer, a slender fragrant spike of the purple-fringed orchis, and you cannot help finding the universal self-hell. Yellow returns in the drooping flowers of the jewel-weed, and blue in the trembling harebells, and scarlet

is glorified in the flaming robe of the cardinal flower. The summer closes in a splendor of bloom, with gentians and asters and goldenrod.

You never get so close to the birds as when you are wading quietly down a little river. . . . Here you shall come upon the cat-bird at her morning bath, and hear her sing, in a clump of pussy-willows, that low, tender, confidential song that she keeps for hours of domestic intimacy. The spotted sandpiper will run along the stones before you, crying "wet-foot, wet-foot!" and bowing and teetering in the friendliest manner, as if to show you the way to the best pools. In the thick branches of the hemlocks that stretch across the stream, the tiny warblers, dressed in a hundred colors, chirp and twitter confidently; and the Maryland yellow-throat, flitting through the bushes like a gleam of sunlight, calls "witchery, witchery, witchery!" . . . When the stream runs out into the old clearing, or down through the pasture, you find other and livelier birds—the robin, with his sharp, saucy call and his breathless, merry warble; the bluebird, with notes of pure gladness, and the oriole, with his wild, flexible whistle; the chevron, bustling about in the thicket, talking in his sweet-heart in French, "chérie, chérie!" and the song-sparrow, perched on his favorite maple limb, close to the water, and singing happily, through sunshine and through rain. . . .

As evening draws near, and the light grows mellow, the voice of the little river becomes more distinct. The true poets have often noticed this apparent increase in the sound of flowing water at nightfall. Gray, in one of his letters, speaks of "hearing the murmur of many waters not audible in the daytime." Wordsworth repeats the same thought almost in the same words:

"A soft and lulling sound is heard  
Of streams inaudible by day."

And Tennyson, in the valley of Caerfretz, tells of the river

"Deepening his voice with deepening  
Of the night."

It is in this mystical hour that you will hear the most celestial and entrancing of all bird-notes, the songs of the thrushes—the hermit, and the wood-thrush, and the veery. Sometimes, but not often, you will see the singers. I remember once, at the close of a beautiful day on the Swift-water, I came out just after sunset into a little open space in an elbow of the stream. It was still early spring, and the leaves were tiny. On the top of a small sumac, not thirty feet away, sat a veery. I could see the pointed spots on his breast, the swell of his white throat, and the sparkle of his eyes, as he poured his whole heart into a long, liquid chant, the clear notes rising and falling, echoing and interlacing in endless curves of sound.

"Orb within orb, intricate, wonderful."  
—Henry Jackson van Dyke.

## Versailles Stands for Epoch of History

If, in the end, Versailles charms by the grace and delicacy of its detail, its first effect is to stun by the vastness of its proportions. The stupendous pile that faces the empty wilderness of the Place d'Armes, with its vista of diminishing courts and its two wings that stretch right and left into infinity, is more reminiscent of the great works of Egyptian kings than any other palace in Europe. Indeed, the spirit that underlies it has much in common with the spirit of the Pharaohs. There is the same reckless squandering of the resources of a nation, the same prodigality of labor, the same defiance of nature and contempt for difficulty. A city where there had been a few poor houses, a palace that surpassed in splendor the glories of the Louvre and Fontainebleau, an unrivaled network of fountains on a plain devoid of running water, something vast where nature seemed to have put her veto on the works of man—that was the achievement which Louis XIV. wrung from an exhausted France.

But Versailles is not only vast; it is beautiful. For nearly a century the best talent in France was employed on its decoration. Architects, sculptors, painters, goldsmiths, founders, and landscape gardeners, made and remade till the palace became the great storehouse of the artistic genius of the period. Perhaps the art is not the highest art; perhaps one story of the Giotto Tower is worth all the mass of marble and stone and brick which are piled together at Versailles; one corner of an English copse in spring more beautiful than the acres of formal garden, with their artificial bouquets, their nymphs and statues and fountains. Still the place has a charm and a character of its own. And if the eye grows weary of straight lines and interminable vistas, if the mind cloyed at the endless repetition of classical myth degraded to do honor to a man who was only second rate, there is a purpose and a dignity in the modeling of the individual figures, which are very pleasing and very French. Above all there is a unity of purpose and design, which, as the eye grows accustomed to the unusual scale of its surroundings, becomes increasingly impressive. Whatever are the faults of Versailles, its creators knew what effect they intended to produce; and they produced it with an ease and a certainty that astonish.

And the architecture and architectural landscape that dominate everything there were truly representative of the character of the people who created them. It says much for the artistic capacity of a nation when it can translate itself into brick and mortar; when it feels the necessity



"The Cypsy," from the painting by Frans Hals

## You Will Have to Laugh With Her

Intimate and touching is Frans Hals' seizure of the expression in his magically brilliant sketch of a gypsy, "La Bohémienne," in the Louvre—a model possibly caught at some strolling show at Haarlem. I call it a sketch advisedly. The artist who examines it closely—and it is for artists, above all others, a morsel which they cannot afford to pass by—will assert with me that the fact is written on every inch. It is thin and lightly, but firmly painted, with a very full and very liquid brush—almost like a fluid but not so water-colored, so that the thing could be—each tone brought up to the other and overlapping; but set there once, and once for all, with knowledge and certainty, no afterthoughts, no changes, no happy accidents. It is all seen unerringly, touched unerringly. So she was, for that hour or two, so she was painted for that hour or two, and so she was left. And it has all that delicious freshness and charm which belong to a first sketch before nature of a great artist, and belongs to that alone. But the sketches of most men, even the greatest, for all their freshness and deliciousness, are tentative, experimental, demanding concession and even forgiveness on the part of the sympathizer as compared with this sketch by Hals. There is nothing, in the way of technique or from the point of view of the artist, to forgive or to have to understand. It is at once a first, first-thought sketch and a complete and finished picture—if, indeed, the true definition of finish in a picture is the moment beyond which every added touch is a loss.

In this portrait of the poor gypsy girl, handsome, happy-go-lucky, . . . I find once more in Hals a sympathy with his subject which goes far beyond the mere painter's desire, of which he is so often accused, to paint on a canvas an imitation of a human face, and to show how brilliantly he can do it. She is slatternly, careless, and free, and Hals gives you all that. But he tells you a little more about the merry-looking creature than that, and what he tells you makes you sympathize. She is greatly amused—thinks, indeed, that it is the best joke that has happened to her in a long time—that she should have her portrait painted. The smile on her face is quite irrepressible, at any moment it will burst into a laugh, and it is so full of naturalness that you know you will have to laugh with her whenever she does.—Gerald S. Davies.

## The Best Gift of a University

When we look back to the way in which organized education has been developed in western Europe, and particularly in Great Britain, we are struck by the fact that it apparently began at the top of the scale with the more advanced forms of teaching. In point of time, you have first the universities, then what we call in England the public schools and the grammar schools, and finally, the parish school, which the whole English-speaking world owes, in so large a degree, to the insight and foresight of John Knox. We must, however, not be misled into wrong inferences,

which may easily be drawn from a superficial survey of the facts. The medieval university was never intended to be, and was not, in fact, an autocratic or exclusive institution, which opened its doors and offered its teaching only to the children of the well-to-do. As I tried to show some years ago, when on a similar occasion to this I was addressing my fellow-students at Glasgow, the typical university of the Middle Ages, whether at Paris, or Bologna, or Oxford, was cosmopolitan in composition; to some extent at any rate—as this institution of the directorship proves—democratic in government, and recruited by students, drawn from all ranks and classes, but for the most part the sons of low-born or needy parents. University education was then—except, of course, for the few who pursue learning for learning's sake, and who are, at all times, in every home of learning, a minority of a minority—the most accredited qualification for admission to, and for the practice of, certain indispensable and much-frequented professions. . . .

As time went on, and the so-called ages of chivalry were submerged by the Renaissance, what we now describe as culture, in the academic sense, came to be looked on as the proper and necessary accomplishment of a gentleman. It is true (as Mr. Sidney Lee has pointed out in the learned and interesting book which he has just published, on "The French Renaissance in England") that the process was slower in this island than elsewhere. More, Colet, Linacre, and their teacher and friend, Erasmus, sowed the seed which did not ripen for harvest until Elizabeth had been more than twenty years on the throne. But the illustrious Queen herself, according to the unimpeachable testimony of the younger Scaliger, was better educated than all her contemporaries among the great of the earth, being familiar with no less than five languages in addition to her native tongue—Latin and Greek, French, German, and Italian. I hesitate to trespass even for a moment upon thorny ground, but with all the progress that female education has made in the last three centuries, can it produce a more conspicuous example of the combination of culture and capacity? . . .

Keep always with you, wherever your course may lie, the best and most enduring gift that a university can bestow—the company of great thoughts, the inspiration of great ideals, the example of great achievements; the consolation of great failures. So equipped, you can face, without perturbation, the buffets of circumstance, the caprice of fortune, all the inscrutable vicissitudes of life. Nor can you do better than take as your motto the famous words which I read over the portals of this college when I came here today. "They have said, 'What say they? Let them say.'—H. H. Asquith in his Rectorial Address before the University of Aberdeen, Oct. 25, 1910.

## Good Company

Today I have grown taller from walking with the trees.  
The seven luster-poplars who go softly in a line;  
And I think my heart is whiter for its parley with a star  
That trembles, out at nightfall and hung above the pine.  
—Karl Wilson Baker.

## Affording Good

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

TO AFFORD means not only to be rich enough to do, but also to furnish or bestow, and comes from the old English meaning to advance completely. Certainly the infinite Mind which is God is rich enough to do all things, furnishes and bestows all good, and continually provides complete advancement or unfoldment. How thoroughly God affords right activity we see clearly when we understand that the divine Mind uses only the unlimited dynamic power of Mind, of itself, for the infinite purpose. Neither more nor less than the all-inclusive divine intelligence and its manifest action is of any use whatever.

The doing which is truly right is, of course, entirely spiritual. Only in proportion as work, enjoyment, rest, study, health, success of any sort, is composed of energetic reasoning in accordance with Principle is it really satisfactory. There is always plenty of Mind to use and rejoice in. The inspiration which constitutes happiness in the home, for instance, does not depend upon a multitude of ingenious material contrivances but wholly upon the display of intelligence. The pleasure of an outing, likewise, is nothing but the freedom of Mind's constant revelation. Again, accomplishment in business is altogether the arrangement of doing by Mind, not matter. Any human sense of desire or fulfillment is a poor imitation of the spiritual pouring forth of the divine consciousness.

In Christian Science, undivided consecration to the one Mind as supplying all necessary activity is requisite. Perfect spiritual intelligence endows man with perfect spiritual ability. God, divine Principle, affords man all good, and the true man in the divine image thus cheerfully affords whatever is right. When human beings turn to Christian Science, they speedily prove that they can always afford to use divine intelligence fully. In fact, as they turn with earnest consecration, just so much of the human belief in limitation and hindrance vanishes before the inexhaustible means of Spirit. They wonder that they should ever have felt unable to afford what God provides for their advancement, they find the immense wealth of Principle at hand.

This wealth is available through individual effort. One can never still and think only of what is seemingly a tiny income and of narrow channels for endeavor. One can never excuse himself on the ground of general unfitness or lack of previous training, and expect thus to make any progress. With patient striving, one must rather turn to the wondrous expanse of the divine consciousness and see there the true idea of whatever the so-called mortal mind counterfeits. Here and now is the true consciousness with its idea or manifestation of spiritual efficiency, vigor and understanding, talent, development, and readiness. To prove this one must be an alert doer in every respect.

Through putting one's whole thought and energy to learning about God, one can easily prove the actual possession of whatever is needed for the study and practice of Principle. In the very midst of the demands of everyday living, for food, clothing, shelter, and strength, one must depend on Mind. For any earthly appearance there is the true idea in Mind, and this true idea is far more wonderful than the mortal mimicry at its best. As Mrs. Eddy says on pages 330 and 331 of "Miscellaneous Writings," "When the violet lifts its blue eye to heaven, and crown imperial unveils its regal splendor to the sun; when the modest grass, inhabiting the whole earth, stoops meekly before the blast; when the patient corn waits on the elements to put forth its slender blade, construct the stalk, instruct the ear, and crown the full corn in the ear,—then are mortals looking up, waiting on God, and committing their way unto Him who tosses earth's mass of wonders into their hands."

That the general public may easily learn how to use Principle as the basis of health and all righteous achievement, Mrs. Eddy arranged for church services, reading rooms, lectures, treatment by practitioners, periodicals, and her own works, and for various other ways through which Christian Science benefits all mankind. The earnest seeker soon discovers that it is to his highest advantage to profit by all that she arranged. The Christian Scientist knows that not only is he always rich enough to do what is best but that he can never afford not to take advantage of all of spiritual good. From the infinitesimal to the infinite he demonstrates that his sufficiency lies in knowing the complete Truth.

Thus the turning to the Truth necessarily broadens opportunity and experience. The wideness of the divine blessing demands gratitude, constant spiritual joy in the very fact that there really is all-powerful Principle. Assuredly one can always afford the great goodness of this gratitude for divine life itself, day by day through seeming storm or sunshine. By using the everpresent means of thanksgiving, we prove that the way of Principle constantly expands. Rejoicing and unfoldment are the interchange of man's activity for the benefit of Mind and of Mind's activity for the benefit of man, that, in the words of David, "our garners may be full, affording all manner of store."

Let us, then, always be up and doing spiritually to show forth the abundance which is forever comprised in the consciousness of right activity. At

the end of one of her sermons (Christian Healing, p. 19), Mrs. Eddy once said: "Tireless Being, patient of man's procrastination, affords him fresh opportunities every hour; but if Science makes a more spiritual demand, bidding man go up higher, he is impatient perhaps, or doubts the feasibility of the demand. But let us work more earnestly in His vineyard, and according to the model on the mount, bearing the cross meekly along the rugged way, into the wilderness, up the steep ascent, on to heaven, making our words golden rays in the sunlight of our deeds; and these signs shall follow them that believe. . . . they shall lay hands on the sick, and they shall recover."

## Along the Bottoms

The day wanes; now you need not dip an oar.  
But let the sluggish stream propel your boat  
Down to its landing place. . . .  
Like a floor

The bottoms stretch beside you, where you note  
The red-winged blackbird, "chuckling" in his throat,  
And a kingfisher in the sycamore.

And here are small springs, lined with tender cress,  
Mint, and the trillium's petaled trinity;

And see the bittern, booming as he drinks!  
Laziness takes you now, and happiness—  
But listen, from that scrubby willow tree

The liquid ecstasy of bobolinks!  
—Edwin M. Robinson.

## On Discarding the Old

The great discard the old because it has been found insufficient or false, the small because it is old. While the former is influenced by reason, the latter is by disgust. Genius wants to do more than his predecessor; he who apes genius, merely something different.—Lessing.

## Iceberg Lake

A semi-circle of gigantic rock  
Around the mirror of a cold green lake—  
Three thousand feet precipitous and grim;  
A meadow sown with grass and stars of gold,  
With drifts of snow and blue forget-me-nots,  
And far aloft a goat that clammers down.  
A white speck crawling on immensity.  
—Walter Prichard Eaton.

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## THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER  
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

FREDERICK DIXON, Editor  
Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper and articles for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

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Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U.S.A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

PREPAID SUBSCRIPTION PRICE TO EVERY COUNTRY IN THE WORLD  
One Year . . . \$9.00 Six Months . . . \$4.50  
Three Months \$2.25 One Month . . . 75c  
Single copies 5 cents.

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Published by  
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY  
BOSTON, U.S.A.  
Sole publishers of

The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science.



# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., WEDNESDAY, JULY 30, 1919

## EDITORIALS

### France and the Liquor Traffic

SPEAKING in the great hall of the Paris University, on the liquor evil, some time ago, Marcel Sembat, the eminent French Socialist, put his finger with quite unerring precision on the weak place in the French attitude on this all-important question. If his hearers really desired to uproot this evil, he insisted, and not merely confine themselves to joining an anti-alcohol league, they would have to go a great deal further than they thought. They would have to examine themselves to see if they really desired temperance, and to make sure that, whilst advocating reforms in one direction, they were not countenancing, and even supporting, the same evil in another form elsewhere. In other words, the mere show and the false enthusiasm of a campaign must be swept away, and the tremendous difficulties which lay before them must be met, not by more enthusiastic speeches or the more vigorous forming of committees, but by that honesty and sincerity of purpose which alone would stand the test, and achieve results.

Such a view of the situation as regards liquor in France is most urgently needed. At every turn, the prohibition movement is hampered and crippled by lack of sincerity and by the interposition of the inferior motive. The question has long been a byword as far as the Chamber of Deputies is concerned. When the Palais Bourbon has nothing better to do, says the politician lightly, it gravely considers the question of alcohol. Again and again, during the past five years, the matter has come up, sometimes in the form of a most drastic and courageous attempt to deal with the evil, as was Mr. Ribot's bill of three years ago, but, each time, means have been found of preventing any action. The Chamber will listen to, and enthusiastically applaud, speeches on the question. It did so, recently, when Henry Chéron made his passionate appeal to France, by whose heroism the Germans had been driven out of the land, to be not less courageous against the hidden enemy at home, which, as he put it, "inflicts material and moral ruin on our families." But the Chamber, so far, has never got beyond cheering.

The reason of this is not far to seek. The Chamber of Deputies is dominated by the vested interest, and the vested interest in France, where liquor is concerned, is a far more formidable opponent than in most other countries, because it is so very much more diffused. It is not the big brewer or the big distiller, who most effectively blocks the way of reform both in the Chamber and out of it, but the "bouilleur de cru," and the bouilleur de cru is just any man who possesses a cherry tree, a plum tree, an apple tree, or a grape vine. Such a man by virtue of a long-continued custom, often raised against but never seriously attacked, is entitled to distill from these fruits, and produce alcohol for his own personal use, and to do this duty free. The privilege has been gradually illegally extended until it has become a recognized industry. Small owners everywhere convert their fruit into alcohol, keep what they want for themselves, and dispose of the rest to the local inn keeper or to the large dealer through well-recognized channels. The majority of the deputies represent small country constituencies where the bouilleurs de cru are strongly entrenched. Hence, any attempt to deal with the monopoly by means of legislation is easily frustrated. Even when the question is taken up outside the Chamber with apparent vigor and enthusiasm, it is all too often found that the campaign is not actuated by any real desire to achieve the abolition of a palpable evil, but merely to achieve the abolition of what is described as a "shameful monopoly." It does not represent a recognition of the evils of intemperance and a desire to have an end put to them at all cost and as quickly as may be, but simply indignation over the fact that a certain class of people should be securing large sums of money which ought to be accruing to the State in the form of revenue. This support of a righteous cause from an utterly inferior or utterly unworthy motive may, indeed, be said to be largely characteristic of the French movement against alcohol.

And yet there is, of course, a way of achieving the desired end, of abolishing the hesitancy of the Chamber, and hastening the drastic reforms which, sooner or later, are inevitable in France as elsewhere. That way was outlined recently by Joseph Reinach, the veteran prohibition advocate, at a great meeting held by the Union des Françaises contre l'Alcool. The settlement of the question, he insisted, rested with the women of France. Apart from some few rare exceptions, he declared, he had never met a woman, of the bourgeois, peasant, or intellectual class, who was not the enemy of alcohol, which destroyed before their eyes so much that they held dear. If the evil of alcohol was to be banished from France, it was necessary that women should have the vote. The Union des Françaises contre l'Alcool ought, he insisted, to take up the struggle throughout the country on behalf of the electoral rights of women.

Few who know the present condition of affairs in France will be inclined to question the justice of these contentions. A few years ago, certainly in the days immediately preceding the war, even the most careful observer might have maintained that the enfranchisement of women was still a long way off in France. The desire for such a privilege entered but little into the outlook of the average Frenchwomen. Prohibition, therefore, by way of woman suffrage certainly seemed to be the longest way round, and not at all, as is so often the case, the shortest way home. The war, however, has changed all that. The women of France, Mr. Reinach declared to the members of the Union contre l'Alcool, had earned "the public and legal recognition of their natural rights." They have undoubtedly done this, but they have done much more than this, because they have,

at last, gained the desire to achieve these rights. Once they have achieved them, they may be trusted to use them to the uttermost against the drink evil. The women of France have endured many things, untold hardships, during the past five years, but it is safe to say that no one thing added more to the burden of these hardships than the blight of alcohol. In France, as elsewhere, the woman is of necessity the master-opponent of the liquor interests.

### Negroes, and White Responsibility

WHITE responsibility for a just settlement of the Negro question in the United States is brought into broad relief by the race riots of the last fortnight in the national capital and in Chicago. That Washington, a city of diplomatists and world activities, the seat of the federal government, yet knowing the Negro as few great cities have the opportunity of knowing him, should, nevertheless, prove unable to prevent race differences from going to such extremities as have of late been a matter of record there, is an evidence of conditions that call for something other than superficial treatment with the police and the military. Armed patrols may keep order in the streets, but what is needed is that the heart of this situation shall be set right.

Back of all the ill-feeling now existing between Negroes and whites in this country, it is probably fair to say, is the feeling of the Negroes that they have perfectly well-defined and incontrovertible rights under the Federal Constitution that are not being recognized for Negroes as they are for white persons. The franchise right is involved, but not by a long way is it the principal right. The principal right, undoubtedly, is the right secured under such assurances as these:

No state shall deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law. (Art. XIV, Sec. 1 of Amendments.)

No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on indictment of a grand jury. (Art. V of Amendments.)

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the state and district where the crime was committed, with witnesses for and against him, and with counsel to defend him. (Art. VI of Amendments.)

The right assured by the sections of the Constitution here summarized is nothing less than the right of an individual to justice under a popular government framed, as the preamble to the Constitution expressly declares, to "establish justice," as well as to "insure domestic tranquillity" and to "promote the general welfare." And justice for a Negro, under the American form of government, can mean nothing less than that, if he maintains himself as a decent, law-abiding citizen, he shall have such protection from the government as will assure him in his right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, and that if he does wrong he shall be punished and restrained in his wrongdoing by the processes of law, as provided by the government, under the Constitution. It is not merely necessary that the whites agree to this, as already whites have stated it; it is necessary that the whites stand back of these declarations and see them through.

Thus a high order of citizenship is demanded. For it is going to be made clear that crime is a matter of the individual, not of the mass. If an individual Negro insults a white woman, it is that individual who must be punished, not any man of black skin whom a mob takes a notion to go after. And if white men, singly or in groups, attack or injure Negroes, or undertake to punish even a criminal Negro without due process of law, then even the federal power itself should be called into play, if need be, to discover those individual white offenders and make them legally amenable. Mass judgments of individual guilt, mob action to discover and punish culprits, are—let us say it plainly—too often tolerated with respect to Negroes when they would stir the country if, similarly, and with similar persistence, applied to white men. It is time that such injustice should be corrected. All Negroes are not bad, all whites are not good. It is time for this great community, the United States, to recognize this fact, and to bring out and make use of all that is good and true in each race by setting itself fairly and fearlessly to discover and to correct whatever is evil in each. The thing to be remembered, as a basis for thought and action in this matter, is that the true solution of the difficulty lies in the discovery and correction of evil, no matter where or by whom expressed.

### Good Music and the Urban Summer

SOME day, very likely, good music will be made readily accessible to the constantly increasing proportion of people in the United States who are inclined to regard it as one of the necessities of life. As things are now, there are too many communities in which ordinary people must content themselves with music of the ordinary sort, communities in which, perhaps, it is superficially assumed that rag-time or war songs, or so-called songs of sentiment, or band music, are all that ever appeal to those who compose what is referred to, in more rarefied circles, as the "crowd." Yet there are many evidences tending to show that the only reason the crowd does not avail itself of good music more generally is because, as a rule in American cities, good music is hedged about with so many fences of one kind or another that it is difficult for the crowd to get at it. Some of these obstructions are financial: the prices at which good music is offered are above the popular reach. Some of them are social: the places where good music is offered, apart from high admission prices, are shut off from the crowd by social differences. That the crowd will seek out and enjoy good music when it is anywhere made readily available to the crowd is witnessed by the throngs at such gatherings as the "Pop" concerts by members of the Symphony Orchestra in Boston each summer. That even beer and light wines are not a factor in the popularity of these concerts was shown conclusively this year, when with ice cream, buttermilk, and sarsaparilla as the measure of things to eat or to drink, the hall was crowded night after night,

many people gladly standing throughout the evening in order to be within hearing distance of the great band.

One who looked out over that throng of people, noting the large proportion of European types, and the enthusiasm with which the various orchestral numbers were applauded, could only wonder why, in a city like Boston, good music is allowed to fade into a memory each summer as soon as July is well on its way and the "Pop" concerts are ended. He may be told that continuation of such concerts straight through the summer "wouldn't pay," that such an orchestra "costs money," that so big a band "can't be kept together all summer." Yet wonder persists that nobody essays the thing on a smaller scale, in some less pretentious hall, with a smaller group of good musicians who can be "kept together" until the summer is over. There are American cities where good music has been customarily available along with beer and wines; now that the beer and wines are illegal it remains to be seen whether music will be offered by itself. But one thinks of those small halls in European cities, where six or eight musicians play evening after evening to people who gather without much of an admission price or any social passport; who go for the music, mainly regardless of whatever is offered to eat or to drink, yet eating and drinking a little, nevertheless, to show appreciation if nothing more. Why not such small centers of good music in more American cities, especially now that the drink evil has been eliminated and good music set free from the enthralling complication with alcoholic stimulants? Surely, to take Boston as an example again, there is no reason in a glut of concerts and recitals for the socially or financially proficient from early autumn until late spring, and then, through the season when ordinary people are freest, when the mild evenings tempt everybody into the open, nothing, absolutely nothing, all summer long, better than the blare of municipal brass bands and the scrapings of café fiddlers.

If the experience with "dry" concerts during the "Pop" season in Boston this year amounts to anything as evidence, there is a wide field open to some understanding person who shall bring good music to the crowds left in American cities through the summer. At a fee, to be sure, for the crowds will gladly pay a fee; but unpretentiously, for the sake of music rather than for the sake of show. One guesses that the reason why such a project has not more generally been undertaken is that promoters, as a class, are interested only in whatever can be planned on a large scale. Perhaps one difficulty is that promoters cannot have faith that people in considerable numbers really care to pay for music merely as music. But the practical answer to such faithlessness is that, so far, the crowds appear to be in advance of the promoters.

### The Window Tax

PERHAPS the most remarkable thing about the window tax, that strange levy which resulted in the elimination of so many windows in England, is that it should have remained in force so long as it did. For well over one hundred and fifty years, to be exact from 1697 to 1851, it held its ground in spite of all protests, and at the time of its repeal it was bringing in revenue amounting to little short of £2,000,000 a year. On the surface the story of the tax is prosaic enough. The sorry way in which the coinage of the realm had been defaced, clipped, and otherwise depreciated under the Stuarts rendered the work of rehabilitation an urgent necessity in the eyes of the advisers of William III. And so, after much discussion, it was decided that it should be done, and that the cost should be defrayed by a tax on windows. Every house in the land worth more than £5 a year, and having more than six windows, was assessed a certain sum, altered from time to time, on each window above that number.

Well, the window tax did the work required of it. The coinage was rehabilitated, and the cost discharged from the new source of revenue, but instead of the tax being honorably retired when its work was done, it was not only continued, but increased. Indeed, it was increased no fewer than six times between 1747 and 1808. To the Chancellor of the Exchequer in need of a few hundred thousand pounds more, what could be easier than to add a few pence to the window tax? So it remained in official favor. And all the time, throughout the length and breadth of the country, people built up their windows wherever they could. At first, no doubt, there was an air of hope about it. In a year or two, or at any rate quite soon, the tax would be repealed, and then the bricks or stones might be pulled out again and the window thrown open once more. But as the years passed by, and the tax, far from being repealed, developed into a regular standby for revenue purposes, the hope became faint. There grew up, moreover, a generation which had never known a time when there was not a window tax, and when the number of windows was not a matter of first importance in building a house or making additions to an old one. Built up windows were everywhere taken for granted. Indeed, they came, in time, no doubt, to enter into the architecture of new houses, introduced perhaps for effect, perhaps in the hope that the tax would one day be repealed and that then the blind windows might be opened.

And there they are, vast numbers of them, to this day. For when the window tax was at last repealed, many people had got so used to their blocked-up windows that they were not inclined to take advantage of the lifting of the impost. The average householder of the mid-Victorian era had never known what it was to see the great view of the countryside through the window at the head of the stairs, or through the old side window of the dining room, and perhaps imagination did not lead him to think what it would be like. It was only from the outside that there was any sign of the old window, and from the inside everything was so settled that he never connected the two. Who could imagine deliberately making a window behind the highboy on the landing or behind the sideboard in the dining room, both of which had been where they were as long as he could remember? And so it comes about that the trav-

eler through the English countryside today, in the country towns and in the older parts of the great cities, will, again and again, be reminded of the window tax. The built-up window still remains built up, silent testimony to a form of budgeting which few would desire to see again resorted to.

### Notes and Comments

MANY a pen, pencil, or typewriter will be set to work in the United States by the prize of \$250 offered by the American Historical Association for the best essay on American military history submitted before the first of July, 1920. One may discuss any event in American military history; an entire war or a single battle may engross the essayist, or again he may take his pen in hand to illuminate a political situation in its bearing upon a war, or to communicate his acquired information about how wars have been conducted in America since the first muzzle-loading gun disconcerted the Redman with his primitive bow and arrow. Even the most erudite and generous essayist must not exceed 100,000 words, which indeed seems sizable for an essay on any subject; and those who do not win the \$250 will at least benefit, perhaps more than \$250 worth, by what they learn in the effort.

DAME NATURE has set her veto on the scheme by which certain portions of the Yser battlefield were to be preserved in all their gaunt vividness as witnesses of the great war. Already she has spread a green mantle on the torn earth and, in the words of the Belgian Minister for War, "given the most tragic spots an almost smiling countenance." Even the shell holes are filling up, and the entire aspect of the ground is changing. Such being the case, the only thing that men can do is to submit and carry out their part of the reconstruction work, by rebuilding the roads and railway. This does not mean that a few characteristic works will not be preserved. At Nieupoort, at Furnes, by the Yser Canal, for example, such works as can easily be cared for will remain. Leugenboom, too, will preserve its big camouflaged gun.

FOLLOWING the discovery, not long ago, of an interesting old trunk in which Daniel Webster carried his legal papers comes the finding of another old trunk that George Nixon Briggs, a former Governor of Massachusetts, carried on his back when he pilgrimaged from the town of Hudson, New York, to Adams, Massachusetts, there to begin studying law. Governor Briggs has not remained so fixed in memory as Daniel Webster, but he was a famous man in his time, and is interesting today because at the national temperance convention in 1832 he took a stand for total abstinence. Later, as president of the Massachusetts Legislative Temperance Society, he marched in procession through the streets of Boston, although on this occasion there is no record that he carried his trunk. The trunk, incidentally, is one of the little ones common a hundred years ago, and Governor Briggs in later years repaired it, and affixed a card telling how he had brought it with him to Massachusetts. "It contained," he wrote, "my entire worldly estate, all of which was not worth \$10."

TOGETHER with the first steps definitely taken by the State of Oregon to establish the Roosevelt military highway comes the assurance that neighboring California will continue the road over its own territory, and that the State of Washington has organized an association to formulate and put through the plans necessary to carry the highway to the Canadian boundary. This will be happy news for motorists: the Roosevelt military highway in Oregon alone will follow the coast for 400 miles, and will add another to the great scenic routes for tourist travel now under way in the United States. Continued in the adjoining states, it will follow the Pacific from Canada to Mexico; and the route will be well provided with those incidental legends of the past that add to the pleasure of the tourist almost as much, perhaps, as the beauty of land and sea that long ago gave them a setting. There is one place, for example, where the Indians still call all white persons "Boston men" because the first whites who came there were from that city.

TO THE impartial observer there is entertainment in the spectacle of two sovereign American states each trying to persuade the public of vacationists that it has the best mountains. And when the two sovereign states are neighbors and stand side by side, each eloquently pointing to its own mountains, the situation is still more entertaining. New Hampshire "points with pride" to the White Mountains and Vermont to the Green Mountains; in New Hampshire the Appalachian Mountain Club has opened new trails, established new camps, and otherwise made the White Mountains more attractive than ever; and in Vermont the Green Mountain Club is just as energetic and enthusiastic for its own mountains. Each state has also a Presidential Range, with peaks named in honor of the presidents of the United States, for only last year the Green Mountaineers took advantage of possessing some unnamed summits and made a brand-new Presidential Range of their own.

THAT 4400 Italians, sailing from New York City the other day for Italy, are estimated to have taken with them some \$8,000,000 earned in the United States is a more impressive statement in the aggregate than when the \$8,000,000 are divided among the Italians. Thus divided, the sum provides less than the \$2000 which many a home-loving Italian in the past has set himself to earn in America in order that he might return to Italy and live on the interest. Nowadays, although these home-goers may not realize it until they get there, living conditions in Italy make a capital of at least \$5000 necessary to do the same thing; and if each Italian had waited to save up that sum, the amount taken out of the United States would have been \$22,000,000. To Italy these immigrants returning with their earnings, either from the United States or from South America, are just now particularly welcome; for tourists and returning immigrants are important providers of money to a country whose imports have long been greatly in excess of her exports.